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VOL. LXXXIII—NO. 148 VICTORIA B. C SATURDAY MAY 26 1900 FORTY-SECOND YEAR



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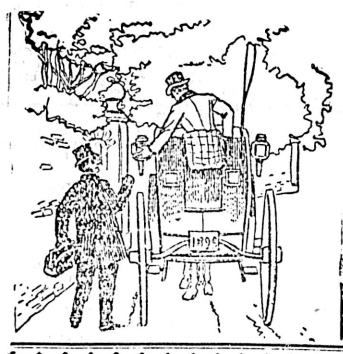
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ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

Weather Interfered

Found Necessary to Postpone the Regatta Until This Afternoon.

Victoria Won the Baseball and Football Matches in the Morning.

Fire Works at Beacon Hill Last Evening—Programme for To-Day.

Notwithstanding a downpour of rain in the early hours of the morning, the sports arranged for yesterday forenoon were held with considerable success, crowds witnessing the football and baseball matches, in both events Victoria coming off victorious. The one disappointing feature of the day was the postponement of the regatta up the Arm. This was rendered necessary by the inability of the ships' boats to come round from Esquimalt with the competing crews from the navy, a dangerous and heavy sea rendering the trip hazardous.

The crowds who intended going to the Gorge to "take in" the regatta took the disappointment good naturedly and His Worship the Mayor and the regatta committee did everything possible to make amends to the visitors, arranging for a band concert by the Fifth Regiment band under Mr. J. M. Finn, at points on Government street from 2 to 5 p.m. The afternoon was contentedly spent by the masses of people who thronged Government street, listening to the delightful music, a feature of which was the rendition by special request of the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana."

A gang of workmen under the direction of George Jeeves was busily engaged during the afternoon in replacing the lanterns along Government street, which had been ruined by the rain of the previous evening. These were lighted after nightfall; and Government street and adjacent thoroughfares presented the same pleasing spectacle as on the opening evening of the celebration.

The pyrotechnic display at Beacon Hill in the evening was witnessed by a vast concourse of people.

The regatta will be held this afternoon, when the arranged programme will be gone through with without change. The E. & N. railway company has made every arrangement for handling the large crowd. Many visitors who would otherwise have gone home have remained in the city for this interesting feature.

The championship lacrosse match will also take place on the Oak Bay grounds at 3 o'clock this afternoon between Westminster and Victoria.

The children's patriotic entertainment will be given in the Victoria theatre this evening instead of in the afternoon, as originally intended.

Excursionists from up the line of the E. & N. railway whose round trip tickets expired yesterday, have to thank Mr. George L. Courtney of the E. & N. railway company, who promptly issued an order to the effect that the tickets would be good up to this evening and to-morrow, thus allowing the visitors to remain over and see the regatta without extra expense as far as transportation is concerned.

BASEBALL MATCH.

Victoria Defeated Seattle by a Score of Eleven to Four.

Victoria is a lover of sport, and so, too, are the other cities that have contributed their huge quotas to assist in honoring the Queen's Birthday. Yesterday morning broke damp and squally and everybody knew that out on Beacon Hill a full sweep would be offered to the vagaries of May weather, but all that daunted no one and standing room and straps were at a premium out on the trams to the hill. Fully 1,200 people went out, large crowds winding their way in order to secure good points of vantage from which to view the first event. This was the international baseball match between the Victorias of this city and the High school boys of Seattle. It was to begin at the early hour of 9.30 o'clock but the Seattle boat was late and the boys in khaki and red warmed themselves up until well night eleven, while the crowd looked on in patience and kept a-moving. By that time the black and yellow colors of the visitors appeared on the scene.

This delay brought the two games of baseball and football on together and so divided the attention of the on-lookers. But eventually the American game appeared the favorite and football ending first, every one had a chance to see a fair share of both.

From the outset the visitors took the lead but matters were evened up in the third innings. The advantage appeared to consist largely in the pitching, but the pace of the Seattle drop was too warm and change had to be made to help out a stiff arm. On the other hand, Jimmy Holness appeared to be hired by the week, and improved rather than the reverse, as the innings rolled on. Behind the plate, too, the home team had the advantage, for while Henning caught a pretty game he could not throw so well as Barnswell, who cut off several of the adversary by plays depending on the fractions of the seconds. Twice Victoria presented double put-outs by play that worked as swift as magic. Maxwell, of Seattle, did some good base-lining, while Brook's big drive, though failing to increase the score, was quite a feature of the match.

Upon the side of the home team, while the work of the battery was undoubtedly

(Continued on Second Page.)

DEADMAN'S ISLAND MILL.

Another Attempt to Erect Ludgate's Mill Will Begin Next Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 25.—The famous Deadman's Island dispute is to be revived. Under Premier Martin's patronage, 100 men are to start work on the island in Vancouver harbor next week, clearing the land and laying foundations for the Ludgate mill buildings. The question as to the validity of Ludgate's lease, in which American lumbermen are interested, has not yet been settled by the Dominion government. It is thought, however, that though the whole matter is pending in the courts, there will be no pronounced objection to the work going on. Force was used six months ago to stop work then at the instance of the Cotton government, who opposed the mill on the ground that the Province and not the Dominion had the right to lease the land, and that $500 was a ridiculously low annual rental. The present action is taken with the apparent idea of catching votes, as your correspondent's informant said that the work would probably be stopped after June 9, election day.

Meteorological Agent Jones was badly burned on Thursday while attempting to fire a salute with an old Hudson Bay cannon.

So scarce are freighting steamers that there is a local famine of hay and straw.

C. T. W. Piper's sawmill on the North Arm was burned last night. Loss $2,000. This afternoon a Chinaman named Hing Quong was arrested for incendiarism, and other Orientals will be taken in charge to-night. It is alleged that in revenge for the discharge of all the Chinese and taking on white men last Wednesday, the Orientals fired the buildings.

French Officer In Disgrace

Capt. Fisch Divulged Letter Bearing on the Dreyfus Affair.

And the Minister of War Cashiered Him From the Army.

Paris, May 25.—The question of the alleged meddling of a detective of the Temps in the Dreyfus affair, which was warmly discussed at the re-opening of the chamber of deputies, was brought up in the senate this afternoon. The minister of war, the Marquis de Gallifet, on Tuesday denied the existence of the Temps letters at the ministry of war, but the interpellating Humbert (Radical) contradicted. The Marquis de Gallifet to-day expressed regret at the fact that he had misled the chamber, as he added he had since ascertained that Humbert's statement was correct. The letters, he asserted, existed at the ministry without his knowledge. The minister of war announced that the documents had fallen into the hands of politicians, who had used them during the debate of Tuesday by the crime of an officer of the war office, who had divulged them. This officer, the minister continued, had immediately cashiered.

"The officer," said the Marquis, in explanation, "made the unheard of remark that what I did was a political act, and he, an officer, dared to say this to the minister of war when it is the first duty of an officer to avoid politics."

M. De Chamailiard (Royalist) here exclaimed: "You are a military man, but that does not prevent you from taking part in politics."

"Yes," replied the Marquis, "but I am a member of the government. The condition of mind which led the guilty officer to commit such an inconceivable act is unfortunately not exampled. But it must come to an end."

This statement of the minister called forth loud Socialist cheers.

"As I declared before," continued the war minister, "the Dreyfus incident, now that the Rennes court-martial has taken place, is closed. All the army has been warned, and any soldier departing from this line of conduct knows what to expect."

The Marquis De Gallifet ended with asking if the questioning senator was satisfied.

"Perfectly," was the reply.

The premier, M. Waldeck Rousseau, followed and gave an explanation of the Temps affair, finally announcing that the incident was closed. The officer disgraced by the Marquis De Gallifet is Capt. Frisch, who is said to be an Alsacian.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

Sir Charles Tupper Speaks At a Queen's Birthday Picnic.

Parkhill, May 25.—Sir Charles Tupper addressed a picnic here yesterday at which large numbers were present from all over the north riding of Middlesex. His remarks were non-political. During the morning Wm. Boyce, Mayor of Parkhill, had sent a cablegram to the Queen congratulating her and during the picnic a reply to this was received, which Sir Charles Tupper read amid great enthusiasm, and referred to the Confederation of Canada and Australia, and trusted that the same thing would eventually be carried out in South Africa. In closing he said that the question now occupying all minds was the promotion of unity of the Empire. The sending of colonial contingents had done much to promote unity and it remained for statesmen to complete the task.

Rapidly Advancing

General Roberts' Next Despatch Will be From the Vaal River.

His Front Clear of the Enemy Who are Evacuating Positions.

Commandant Schutte Is Appointed to Conduct Johannesburg Defence.

London, May 26.—(3:30 a.m.)—The latest intelligence from Lord Roberts' headquarters, at Vredefort station at 5:35 Thursday afternoon, was that the British were rapidly advancing. General Hamilton had effected a junction with Lord Roberts, and the country in front of them was clear of Boers to Vilejoens. The Boers were evacuating all their positions south of the Vaal river and 5,000 had already crossed to the north bank. Probably Gen. French's cavalry is already reconnoitering two fords of the Vaal.

War office observers expect that the next despatch from the Field Marshal will be dated in sight of the Transvaal frontier. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, wiring to the Daily Telegraph from Vredefort, Thursday evening, said, Lord Roberts would doubtless cross the Vaal Saturday or Sunday. The British outposts were then at Erste Geluk, nine miles south of Vredefort, twenty-six miles south of Vaal river. The railway is much damaged.

While the British in overwhelming force, are thus approaching the Transvaal, the movements of the Boers are enveloped in mystery. The last Pretoria newspaper reaching Lorenzo Marques was a week old. Every one seeming to cross the Portuguese border from the Transvaal is secured for newspapers and letter. Despatches and mail letters containing even harmless references to the war, are suppressed and the only news that has emerged from the Transvaal during the last ten days has come by word of mouth.

According to these oral reports yesterday, the Boers were quarrelling among themselves. Krouse and Klinke, the engineers who opposed the blowing up of the mines, have been dismissed. Commandant Schutte has been appointed to defend Johannesburg, and all the British subjects had been turned out.

London, May 25.—Major-Gen. Baden-Powell declines to act on the suggestion of his friends that he should return to England for rest. He is determined to retain his active command at the present. Advices from Mafeking, dated May 20, say: "The Boers are entrenching at Potfontein, 10 miles east of Mafeking. The Northern railway is now repaired to a point within four miles of the town. Ample supplies of plain food are coming in.

Col. Baden-Powell voluntarily gave up 53 Boers and 13 wounded to the Boer commandant, who thanked him for his kindness."

The Baratongs, stimulated by the British successes, attacked the rebel natives at Rietfontein May 19 and took much loot. They released Sani, the old chief who had rendered good service to the British in keeping Mafeking supplied with news of the Boer operations. The railway south of Mafeking is being rapidly repaired, and the bridge at Taungs can now be used. Refugees from Mafeking are passing through Toungs, bound for the Cape.

Two thousand Boers are near Ficksburg, besides small roving parties that come into contact with the British while reconnoitering. President Steyn was with these Boers last Monday, organizing and inspiring them and drafting recalcitrants into the service. The British are sweeping the country far and wide, seizing horses, cattle and grain. Yesterday President Steyn was reported to be at Bethlehem with a small field force, appealing to the Free Staters to defend their freedom and independence. Apparently he and all the Free Staters he can assemble will not join the Transvaalers, but will remain in the northeastern section of the Free State.

On Tuesday there was heavy cannonading at Mochenenz, near Bethlehem. The firing began at dusk. Why and with what result is not known at Maseru, Basutoland, where the news arrived yesterday.

Gen. Rundle's division was still at Tremmel Tuesday. There was a small Boer laager 12 miles to the north of him, and beyond this there was a larger one. The correspondent sending this news, which was wired from Winburg, says that these Boers were understood to be ready to surrender, and that in his opinion the war in the Free State was practically over.

O LIBERTY!

New Yorkers of Whom Their Countrymen Should Feel Ashamed.

New York, May 25.—Robert Sneden, of Momsey, an Englishman by birth, raised a British flag on his house yesterday to celebrate the Queen's Birthday. Several neighbors came on the premises and ordered the flag taken down. Mr. Sneden refused, when one of the men held him while others climbed upon the house, tore down the flag and burned it. Mr. Sneden says he will take legal proceedings to have the offenders punished.

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil will build you up, will make you fat and healthy. Especially beneficial to those who are "all run down." Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

TAKE E. & N. TRAINS TO THE REGATTA.
Every FifteenMinutes Twenty-five Cents Return; Children 10c. Return.

Free Staters Concentrating

Reported That They Intend to Join Forces at Laings's Nek.

Pretoria Fears That Carrington Will Swoop Down From the North.

London, May 26—(5 a. m.)—The Daily Mail in its second edition publishes the following despatch, dated Friday, from Newcastle:

"President Steyn is reported to be at Velde, where the Free Staters are concentrating preparatory to moving to join the commandos now at Laing's Nek. Little opposition is expected this side of Volksrust. Occasional rifle shots are exchanged with the Laing's Nek outposts.

The Transvaalers fear that the British will blow up the bridge at Komatipoort, thus cutting off their supplies from Delagoa Bay, and a commando of 500 is guarding the bridge against any such attempt by the British raiders.

It is re-asserted that President Kruger will retire to Lydenburg when fighting is imminent at Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Concern is expressed at Pretoria with reference to the possibility that Gen. Carrington may come down from Rhodesia with 5,000 men to co-operate with as many more entering the Transvaal by way of Mafeking. Horse sickness is said to have broken out among Gen. Carrington's animals.

London, May 25.—A despatch dated Vredefort, May 24, states the British columns, after an unopposed march, reached Vredefort road at noon to-day and are now only two marches from the Vaal river.

London, May 25.—Another advance along the railroad towards Pretoria has brought Roberts' troops to Vredefort road, a few miles north of Prospect, where they arrived at noon on Thursday.

In the meanwhile General Methuen is progressing along the southern bank of the Vaal river with the object possibly of making a dash at Klerksdorp when he arrives at the railway terminus.

Gen. Hutton's column is apparently in the neighborhood of Vredefort, 15 miles west of the railroad, whence it threatens the federal's right flank.

The next couple of days ought to settle whether Lord Roberts will encounter serious opposition south of the Vaal, but the best opinion believes the next big engagement will be fought just south of Johannesburg, and that the fight here, and possibly one at Laing's Nek, will prove the last pitched battles of the war.

Latest indications almost point to the latter being the most stubborn of the two.

It is hoped here that Buller will delay until Lord Roberts is able to detach a force to seize Heidelberg and sever railroad communication between Johannesburg and Laing's Nek.

Warrenton, May 24.—Operations have been pushed forward 80 miles. One of Gen. Hunter's brigades occupied Vryburg last night.

Considering the difficulties of the road this is a remarkable achievement for a mixed force, short of rations, making forced marches. Water is scarce. Some portions of the brigade covered 18 miles without a break.

Gen. Hunter goes to Vryburg to-day by train.

MORE TROOPS.

Eleven Thousand Additional Will Be Sent to South Africa.

London, May 25.—The secretary of state for war, the Marquis of Lansdowne, discussing military matters in the House of Lords to-day, announced that 11,000 additional troops would be sent to South Africa next month. In the course of his speech Lord Lansdowne said: "It is a formidable problem how recruiting is to be kept up when the excitement of the present campaign has worn off. I do not think that an increase of pay would tend to make the army popular to the extent that some suppose; but the war office is devoting itself to the subject, and I believe the changes contemplated will tend to render the army more acceptable to every class in the country."

THE BOER ENVOYS.

Do Not Intend to Stay Long in the United States.

Washington, May 25.—The following statement was issued to-day by the Boer envoys, Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, who are representing the South African republics in this country, who have received many pressing invitations from large cities in the United States to visit them, but owing to the short time they have spent in this country it will not be possible to accept all the invitations received. It is their intention to return as soon as possible to their own country, staying in Europe for some time to carry out their instructions, but before leaving they have concluded to yield to the great demand on the part of some American people to spend a few more days in America, and they have concluded to visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence and Boston during next week. After visiting these cities, they are in hopes of being able to spare the time to extend their visit to several other cities in the middle states, timely notification of which will be given to the committees honored with invitations. The common councils and mayors of a number of cities, it is alleged, are urging them by resolution to make them a visit, and it may be possible that their stay in the country may be prolonged a few days in order to meet their wishes. The envoys regret exceedingly that they cannot meet the great numbers of people who are so anxious to greet them as they would like to do. They express themselves as very grateful for the many expressions of sympathy heard upon all sides for the cause that is so dear to them, and they trust the fact that they cannot visit all who wish them to do so will in no way interfere with the full and free expression of sympathy and good will on their part.

The Emphatic statement that The D. & L. Menthol Plaster is doing a great deal to alleviate neuralgia and rheumatism is based upon facts. The D. & L. Plaster never fails to soothe and quickly cure. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

Weather Interferes

(Continued From First Page.)

its strongest feature, still laurels of the victory of 11 to 4 must be well divided up, as both infield and out afforded an excellent support.

The match was far from errorless, but for many of these the difficulties of the high wind must be held to account. The following is the score by innings:

Seattle	. .	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	x—4
Victoria	. .	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	3	0—11

WON AT FOOTBALL.

Victorians Can Now Claim the Championship of the Whole Province.

The football suffered much worse through the indifferent weather. The wind blew so strong and uncertain that anything like scientific play was quite out of the question and it was astonishing that such a good game was put up.

The teams lined up as follows:

Victoria—Goal, Kinsman; backs, Goward and Schwengers; half-backs, Rutherford, Lorimer and Johnson; forwards, Shandley, Hunter, Noot, Livingstone and York.

Kamloops—E. Fisher, goal; J. Shafer and C. Little, full-backs; S. C. Burton, S. H. Leeming and J. T. Beattie, half-backs; T. J. Towgood, E. S. Jackson, T. D. Macdonald, E. Morris and Cotes, forwards.

The up-country team had a great advantage on the start, the quartering gale carrying the ball down on the flags of the home team, sometimes at a great rate. But for all that the boys played on the ball and keeping it well down made shot after shot upon the light and dark blue flags. Three times they did the trick and were in high spirits when half time being called they turned to work down on the wind. Just then, however, the wind began to drop and so they got but little out of that. The game went on in a hard struggle and soon two more goals were scored, one for either side, which left the final score standing 4 games to 1 in favor of the home team.

After the match Mr. A. E. McPhillips, who is also president of the club, walked out on the field and with a nice speech presented the dozen medals, his personal gifts to the winning players.

With cheers for Mr. McPhillips, the officials and both clubs the men then left the field.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

High Wind Prevented it From Being a Great Success.

The great crowd of pleasure-seeking citizens and visitors, disappointed in their afternoon's arrangement streamed out to Beacon Hill last evening to see the fireworks. They were in the best of humor and spirits in spite of not having seen the siwash canoe races, but it is only fair to say that when they jostled homewards along the dark trails and drives of the Hill, that their good nature had somewhat failed them, and a sense of disappointment was intermixed generally with the weariness of sight-seeing.

The crowd was an enormous one, and in number although that was extremely hard to estimate, must have ranged somewhere close upon 10,000. There were family parties and sporting parties, and stag parties and parties of Chinamen and parties of Indians, but in spite of their diversity after waiting for half an hour for the pyrotechnic display to begin they all articulated the same prolonged "Oh-h" when the first rocket soared high in its heavenward flight. And for nearly an hour the "Oh-h" was in constant requisition. Whether it was the boyish Chinese cracker or a Roman candle up about the flagstaff or one of the big set pieces down near the tree line of the park, all were greeted with the same gutteral sigh of joy, and admiration. Rockets and Saxon wheels and fiery fountains, both circular and lateral, and red fire and many colored lights kept all on the tip-toe of excitement and moves beat quick and little screams and jumps were in constant call as the heavy rockets jarred the earth on leaving it.

The high wind, however, and some ill-made arrangement interfered with the greater pieces. One of them, the Prince of Wales' feather was essayed, but the rising wind quite spoilt it, so those of Her Most Gracious Majesty and half a dozen others were not taken in hand. At about half-past ten the display had to be brought to an end and while what was shown was certainly worthy of high credit, being quite the best of its kind, it is much to be regretted that the other pieces must be reserved for some future occasion.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Three Big Events to Take Place This Afternoon.

Victorians and their visitors will have some difficulty in deciding where to go this afternoon, as there will be three big attractions, the lacrosse match at Oak Bay, commencing at 3 o'clock; the regatta at the Gorge, commencing at 1, and the yacht races, commencing at 3. The regatta programme follows:

1. Ten-oared cutters—Course, round Island and return to barge (about three miles). 1st prize, $40; 2nd prize, $20; 3rd prize, $10. Entries—(a) Warspite; (b) Warspite; (c) Warspite; (d) Leander; (e) Arethusa; (f) Arethusa; (g) Pheasant (h) Virago; (i) Royal Artillery.

2. Double scull schoolboys' race, under 18—1st prize, silver medals. Entries—Collegiate school, Victoria B.C. 1. H. E. Thorne, bow; Oscar Scholefield, stroke; William Newcombe, cox. 2. B. N. Johnson, bow; Paul Harrison, stroke; C. Vincent, cox. Post entries.

3. Naval (whalers and gigs). Five oars. Course, round Island and return. 1st prize, $20; 2nd prize, $10; 3rd prize, $5. Entries—(a) Warspite; (b) Warspite; (c) Leander; (d) Leander; (e) Arethusa; (f) Icarus; (g) Icarus; (h) Pheasant; (i) Naval Yard.

4. Indian canoes (under 40 feet). Course, round Island and return. Prizes, $5, $2 and $1 per paddle. Entries—(a) Valdes; (b) Kuper Island (c) Themthemlage; (d) Cowichan; (e) Saanich; (f) Lummi; (g) Whatcom; (h) Port Madison.

5. Naval galleys, 6 oars (officers. Course, about one mile. Entries—(a) Warspite; (b) Warspite; (c) Arethusa; (d) Icarus and Pheasant combined.

6. Four-oared lapstreak boats (amateurs, Championship of British Columbia. From starter's barge round buoys at Gray's Point and return (1½ miles). Prize, silver cup and four prizes. Entries—Vancouver Rowing Club; color, scarlet and white; H. O. Alexander, stroke; Geo. W. Seymour, No. 3; J. D. Ball, No. 2; R. C. Spinks, bow. James Bay A. A.; colors, navy blue and white; J. C. McNeil, stroke; W. Laing, No. 3; A. Donaldson, No. 2; W. H. Jesse, bow.

7. Indian two-men canoes. Course, round Island and return. 1st prize, $12, 2nd prize, $6; 3rd prize $2. Post entries.

8. Naval pinnaces, 14 or 16 oars. Course, round Island and return. 1st prize, $50; 2nd prize, $28. Entries—(a) Warspite; (b) Warspite; (c) Leander; (d) Arethusa.

9. Double dingy race (officers H. M. forces with lady coxwain). Course, straightaway from Mr. E. Crow Baker's boathouse to starter's barge. 1st prize, camera; 2nd prize, gold locket. Post entries.

10. Indian war canoes, 40 to 50 feet. Course, round Island and return. Prizes, $5, $3 and $1 per paddle. Entries—(a) Nanaimo; (b) Valdes; (c) Kuper Island; (d) Themthemlage; (e) Cowichan; (f) Saanich; (g) Port Madison; (h) Lummi.

11. Naval six-oared galleys. Course, round Island and return. 1st prize, $25; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize $10. Entries—(a) Warspite; (b) Warspite; (c) Arethusa; (d) Virago; (e) Icarus.

12.—Klootchmen's canoe race (working canoes only). Course, from starter's barge round buoy and return. 1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $10. Post entries.

13. Army race (amateur). Six-oared whalers. Course, round Island and return. Entries—Two crews of Fifth Regiment and one crew of C. P. G.

14.—Indian two-men canoe upset race. Course, round buoy and return. 1st prize, $10; 2nd prize, $5. Post entries.

15.-All-comers' race. Open to army and navy sea service boats. Any size boat, any number of oars. Course, round Island and return. 1st prize, $35; 2nd prize, $15; 3rd prize, $5. Entries—(a) Warspite, launch; (b) Warspite, pinnace; (c) Warspite, cutter; (d) Warspite, jolly boat; (e) Warspite, galley; (f) Warspite, gig; (g) Leander, pinnace; (h) Arethusa, pinnace; (i) Arethusa, galley; (j) Arethusa, cutter; (k) Icarus, whaler; (l) Virago, galley; (m) Royal Artillery.

After the regatta there will be a competition for the best decorated boat, the prizes being $15, $10 and $5. Guests of the city will be received on the reception barge, at the regatta.

The regatta will be started by a single shot and the races will be called by bugle. Two minutes after the bugle call, the races will be started by a gun.

The following officers will supervise the naval portion of the programme: Referee, Capt. Fegen, R.N.; judges, Capt. Walker, R.N.; Capt. Startin, R.N.; starter, Capt. Startin, R.N.; committee, Lieut. Heaton-Ellis, R.N.; Lieut. MacHutchin, R.N.; Lieut. Royds, R.N.; Lieut. Benwell, R.N.; Lieut. Arbuthnot, R.N.; Sub-Lieut. Chapman, R. N.; clerk of the course, M. Case, R.N.

The civilian officers are: Starters, Capt. J. G. Cox, Capt. Chas. Clarke; clerk of course, Capt. A. J. Dallain; superintendent of Indian races, Chief Michael Cooper.

The ships' colors for naval races are: Warspite, crimson, Leander, blue; Arethusa, red and yellow, diagonal; Icarus, blue flag, with yellow cross; Garrison Artillery, red and blue; Pheasant, yellow and black diagonal; Virago, green flag with red ball; R. N. Dockyard, blue flag with white letter "D."

War canoe colors in all races are: Valdes Island, blue flag; Kuper Island, red flag; Cowichan, white flag; Themthemlage, navy blue; Saanich Arm, pink flag, Port Madison and Lummi, American flag.

In the evening there will be a band concert at the drill hall and a children's patriotic entertainment at the Victoria theatre.

FIRST OF THE SERIES.

Lacrosse Match at Oak Bay This Afternoon Between Victoria and New Westminster.

The first home game in the senior lacrosse series takes place this afternoon at Oak Bay grounds at 3 o'clock sharp between New Westminster, colors maroon and navy blue, and Victoria, colors blue and white.

The home team has been working hard for this game and a fast and exciting one may be expected. As the grounds are much larger than the old Caledonia grounds, cleaner play will also be in evidence.

The home team has adopted the old colors, blue and white, and intend to do their utmost to uphold their record.

The following is the home team:

Goal, S. Norman; point, J. W. Lorimer; cover-point, A. E. Belfry; defence, C. L. Cullin (captain), E. M. Burns and A. N. Finlayson; centre, C. Blain; home, K. Schoefield, W. Stephen and G. Tite; outside home, W. Wilson; inside home, F. Smith.

Field-captain, W. E. Ditchburn.

Timekeeper, R. W. Clark.

Mr. D. Smith, of Vancouver has kindly consented to act as referee and as he is very strict and a great enthusiast, no rough play will be allowed.

The grounds are in splendid shape, thanks to "Prof." Foster's ceaseless energy and the Professor also announces that his boys are in splendid trim. The street car company has guaranteed a ten minute service—no transfer. All players are requested to be on hand by 2.30 p.m., as the game must start punctually.

YACHT RACES.

Will Start Promptly at One O'Clock From a Point Off the Outer Wharf.

Promptly at one o'clock this afternoon the international yacht race will start from a point off the outer wharf, between Pearline Rock and a flag on Point McLaughlin. The three classes will start at the same time. The yachts so far entered are:

A class: Ariadne, Jubilee, Levita and Volage.

B class: Wideawake, Emma, Dorothy, Nancy, Wanda, Lena, Emerald and Frou Frou.

C class: Vrill, Lurline, Viola, Ladysmith, Noreen, Annie and Gee Whiz.

The cruise is a five-mile triangular one and the yachts can be seen during the whole race from the outer wharf or Dallas road, the start and finish being at the same point. The A class yacht must round the course three times; B class twice and C class once. The time limit for the big yachts is five hours. A launch, kindly placed at the disposal of the club by the navy, will follow the race. The prizes will be presented in the evening to the winners by Commodore Kirk.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

Programme to Be Rendered by the Band at the Drill Hall This Evening.

As a fitting close to celebration festivities, the Fifth Regiment band will give another of their popular promenade concerts at the drill hall this evening. This concert, as well as being the closing event on the celebration programme, is also the last concert of the drill hall series for this season. The extra attraction for to-night is Miss Lesley McDonald, in recitations. The programme follows:

Overture—"Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
Paraphrase—"Lorley" ..... Nasvadba
Selection fr. "The Fortune Teller" ..Herbert
Patrol—"British" ..... Asche
Grand Fantasia—"Canada" ..... Barwood
Grand Selection fr. "Faust" ..... Gounod
Popular Selection—"Gems of the Season" ..... Arr. Finn
Recitation—"The Last Charge" .....
..... F. Mortimer Kelley
Miss Lesley McDonald.
Grand Fantasia on "Old English Songs" ..... Basquit
Finale—"Nibelunger March" ..... Wagner
"God Save the Queen."

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Performance This Evening at the Victoria Theatre For Benefit of Patriotic Fund.

The following is the programme of the patriotic entertainment to be given by children at the Victoria theatre to-night:

Duet—"Fairy Queen" .....
..... Misses Norris and Bridges
Song—"Royal Red Rose" ....Lily Griffith
Recitation—"Our Common Cause" ....
..... Lesley McDonald
Song—"Her Majesty" ..... Daisy Bridges
Song and Dance—"Flower Girl" .....
..... Lulu McDougall
Song—"British Volunteers" ..Addie Morris
Recitation—"The Stowaway" ..Ethel Green
Cake Walk.
Song—"Up With the Flag" ..Alice Bridges
Recitation—"Absent-Minded Beggar" ..
..... Edna White

EXTRAS.

"Hello! My Baby" ..... Ethel Green
"Idylle and Celebration March" ..B. Bantly
"Boys in Blue" ..... Emma Kent
"The Bird in a Gilded Cage" (illustrated ..... Daisy Bridges

TABLEAUX.

"Fairy Queen" ..... Ethel Green
"Cinderella" .....
"Pas de Seul" ..... Fairy Queen
"Sleeping Beauty" .....
..... Old English Dance Chorus
"Dick Whittington" .....
"God Save the Queen."

The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the Patriotic Fund, and a full house should be in attendance.

RIFLE MATCH.

The Rifle match postponed yesterday on account of the high wind will take place at Clover Point this afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock.

BOLD BOXERS.

Massacre Chinese Villagers and Defeat the Troops.

London, May 25.—A special despatch from Shanghai says that advices from Szuchuen, province of Hupe, report that the Boxers, have destroyed two villages and massacred many of the converts of the French missionary stations. The general commanding at Shi Nan Fu, sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances. The soldiers were ambushed by the Malcontents and lost 26 killed.

Washington, D.C., May 25.—The United States government has taken in hand the suppression of the Boxers, the famous Chinese secret society which is engaged in the massacre of native Christians in China and to which is attributed numberless outrages upon the foreign missionaries. United States Minister Conger has been instructed by the state department to inform the Chinese government that the government of the United States expects it to promptly and thoroughly stamp out this society and to provide proper guarantees for the maintenance of the peace and order and the protection of life and property of Americans in China, now threatened by the operations of the Boxers.

TOO IMPETUOUS.

Capt. Goff Lost His Life and Caused an Unfortunate Mishap.

London, May 25.—A despatch to the Times from Clocolan, dated May 21, says: "The eighth division has in its front commandoes headed for the Transvaal, which, while not willing to surrender, do not know where to go. Their joint strength is estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 men."

The Times has the following from Newcastle, dated Thursday: "The Boers are fortifying every large semi-circular position extending from Majuba to Pongwan. Large numbers are busy entrenching, and six guns are visible."

Gen. Buller has communicated to the colonial government Gen. Bethune's report of the loss of a squadron of Bethune's Horse in ambush at Vryheid. The report says: "This regretable affair was due to the impetuosity of Capt. Goff, who was killed."

Lieut. Roberts, a nephew of Lord Roberts, was accidentally shot through the right knee by a servant at Modder River camp on Wednesday. His condition is not dangerous.

CUTTING UP UGLY.

An Attempt to Bulldose Sir Charles Tupper Utterly Fails.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 25.—Mr. Tarte has only been able to secure the closing on Sundays of the Canadian building.

Mr. Birmingham, late Conservative organizer, of Toronto, is cutting up ugly and has threatened Sir Charles Tupper to make certain revelations unless his terms are met. Sir Charles challenges him to come on. All the correspondence is published in Conservative papers.

Chancellor Boyd will be appointed chairman of the Election Frauds Commission.

Colonel Otter cables that he has recovered from his wounds and has rejoined his regiment.

The bill to enable Canada to issue inscribed stock in England was read a second time to-day.

COUGHS
Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat Effectively Relieved.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
John I. Brown & Son, Boston.

THE
Hickman Tye Hardware Co.
Importers of LIMITED.
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS
CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.
MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59
P. O. DRAWER 613

DIED.

RYAN—At the residence of Mr. Arthur Keast, No. 314 Yates street, on the 24th inst., Catherine Talbot, relict of the late Dr. Matthew Ryan, a native of Malahide, Tipperary, Ireland; aged 84 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Monday, May 28, at 9:30 a.m., and at 10 o'clock at the Roman Catholic cathedral.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CHILDREN'S
ENTERTAINMENT
In Aid of the Canadian Patriotic Fund
Will Be Given at the
VICTORIA THEATRE
..ON..
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Commencing at 2:30 p.m.
Under the Direction of Mrs. Bridges.

Tickets, Children, 25 cents; adults, 50 cts. can be purchased at the Victoria Book and Stationery Co. Get your tickets there beforehand, to avoid the rush.

FOR SALE
Point Ellice Boat House.
Good cash business. Small capital required. Clear of shipping; no rough water. Only boat house this end of city. Good reason for selling. For full particulars apply E. A. GREEN, Point Ellice Boat House, Victoria, B.C.

Northern Assurance Co'y.
HEAD OFFICES
London and Aberdeen
Accumulated Funds £5,303,000
Losses adjusted without reference to head office.
AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND
FINLEY, DUNHAM BROCKIE
Wharf Street, Victoria.

UNION BARBERS
Stay away from Seattle, strike on.

When Tired
of Common Tobaccos
SMOKE
T. & B.
MYRTLE NAVY
See T. & B. on each Plug or Package.

Colonist Want Ads.....
One Cent
One Word
One Issue

V. Y. T. CO. LAKE BENNETT, B.C.
Operating the Largest SAW and PLANING MILLS
At the head of navigation to the
Yukon and Atlin Gold Fields,
BUILDERS OF
Boats, Barges and Scows.
Two thirds of the freight bound for Dawson was carried by the barges constructed by us. You can save from $100 to $150 per ton by shipping to Bennett, thence by barge, as against through rates.
Owing to improvements made in our mills at Bennett we are in a position to sell lumber at reduced rates on last season's prices.
THE VICTORIA YUKON TRADING CO., LTD., LAKE BENNETT, B.C.
HEAD OFFICE: BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A lady's high grade bicycle. Apply 90 Douglas street. m26

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 355 acres, hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. Railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n11

NICE CANDY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Immediately. Apply 65 Yates street. m25

FOR SALE CHEAP—A thoroughbred fox terrier bitch, one year and a half old, from Alden Swagger; also three puppy dogs, from Alden Artist. Apply at Steltz's restaurant. m24

FOR SALE—Steamer Alarm, very suitable for cannery; fine compound engines, marine boilers, and ready for sea. Also barge Atlas, 500 tons capacity. For particulars apply to Jas. Hunter, No. 25 Johnson street. m23

FOR SALE—Corner store and dwelling above, situate at Spring ridge, $1,200. Also 3 two-storey dwelling houses, North road, Spring Ridge, containing 6 rooms each at $600 each. Or the whole of the above properties will be sold for $2,500. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. m18

FOR SALE—New Klondike canoe. Apply H. P. B., this office. m18

FOR SALE—A bargain. Comfortable English dog cart in first-class repair. On view at Meston's Carriage Factory, Broad street. m15

FOR SALE—Lots on Simcoe, Clarence and Niagara streets, from $450 up. Lots in Spring Ridge at all prices. House and Lot on Belleville street, facing harbor, $3,500. House and lot in Victoria West, $1,100. Acre property on Mt. Tolmie road at $900 per acre. Acre property on Oak Bay avenue at $650 per acre. 5 acres with house, stable and other improvements at $1,500. 12½ acres with house, stable and other improvements $1,800. About 1 1-5 acre piece on Craigflower road $1,000. Lot with store and shop at Ladners at a bargain. Dyked lands on Lulu Island. Apply to J. T. L. Meyer, office 47 Langley street, P. O. Box 224, Victoria, B. C. m4

FOR SALE—Standard bred roadster, 7 years old, quiet, fast, stylish, good action and thoroughly sound; also a set of light oak tanned, rubber mounted buggy harness, nearly new. Can be seen at McNeill's stables, St. Louis street. ap20

FOR SALE—Residential lots, near Duncan's, V. I. Half mile from rail. church and townsh'p. Close to river. Good fishing. Splendid land, part cleared in 2½ acre lots, or as desired. J. H. Whittome, Duncan's V. I. ap28.

FOR SALE—70 acres on Quamichan lake, with good frontage. Two miles from Duncan's. In blocks of 15 acres or more. Part cleared. Good fishing. J. H. Whittome, Duncan's V. I. ap28

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as "Maplecroft," facing Dallas road, between Menzies and South Turner streets, lots 120x240, two stories and basement, large bathroom, nine furnished rooms, with modern improvements. Furnished with best English furniture, electric lighted, heated by hot water; original cost $30,000; my price $15,000. Suitable terms can be arranged; premises open to inspection. J. Fred Hume. ap10

FOR SALE—A fine gasoline launch, 35 ft. long by 6 ft. beam, with 12 h.p. motor; also a 8 h.p. gasoline marine engine; all in good working order. Apply at The Schnake Machine Works, New Westminster, B.C.

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Eight roomed house. 3 Jubilee avenue; in first-class condition; $15 per month. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. m24

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms with board, by the week or month, price moderate. 51 Vancouver street. m23

TO LET—A desirable cottage, Craigflower road, only ten minutes from car line, rent $7.50. Apply 34 John street. m22

TO LET—Comfortable furnished front rooms with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. m18

TO LET—Furnished, nicely furnished house 156 Menzies street. a26

BY THE SEA—Adjacent to tram and Beacon Hill, rooms and board, with home comforts and all conveniences, for two or three gentlemen. Address "W.L. K.," this office. ap21

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRA FINE ROOTS of Maiden Hair Fern to be had at Victoria Nursery, 244 Yates Street. G. E. Wilkerson. m26

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person or persons whomsoever, without my written authority.
C. C. WESTWOOD
Wellington.

NOTICE.—I beg to notify the public that I am the proprietor of the business hitherto conducted under the firm name of Yuen Lung, 37 Cormorant street, and that no other person is authorized to receive payments and sign receipts or transact any business on behalf of said firm.
CHUN WAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for a transfer to Henry Christian Wulf, of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the south side of Yates street, between Douglas and Broad streets, in the city of Victoria B. C., known as the Dawson Hotel. Dated this 7th day of April, 1900. John Michel. m10

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping. ap29

KINDERGARTEN and Primary School reopens April 23rd. Miss Greer Stanie [illegible]e.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by O. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 58 Fort street.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W., hall 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

HOTEL QUAMICHAN—At Duncans, E. & N. Ry. Leased to a respectable party and doing a thriving business. For particulars, apply 40 Government street.

JOHNSON ST.—Hotel, 50 rooms, with good restaurant; good position. Or will lease at moderate rental. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor. 20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences. Daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting only $1,400. Apply 40 Government st.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—93 acres for $500. This is a very good bargain, the timber alone will pay for the land. Apply 40 Government street.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. 40 Government street.

VICTORIA and LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres within 5 miles of post office, 100 acres under cultivation, splendid soil. Or will sell in lots to suit purchaser. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—Water frontage 1½ acres, all cleared; fine building site. Can arrange very easy terms, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

PENDER ISLAND—3,200 acres (including coal which is now under bond) very cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

DENMAN ISLAND—Comox district, 160 acres for $750. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres. Cheap in order to close an estate.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within 4 miles of post office. Blocks of 5 acres each. Easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street.

FORT STREET—Chestnut avenue. A number of fine building lots, prices reasonable, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—A number of cheap houses which can be paid for in monthly payments without interest. Small deposit down. Apply 40 Government street.

CAREY ROAD—One acre, ready for cultivation, with barns, etc., only $800. Apply 40 Government street.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—Farm containing over 300 acres. One of the best on the Island. Good barns, live stock, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

QUAMICHAN DISTRICT—220 acres, between Duncans and Sahtlam; plenty of water; well adapted for fruit, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

SAHTLAM DISTRICT—160 acres; 30 acres cleared; near trunk road; good stream of water; price $1,000; terms. Apply 40 Government street.

STRATFORD'S CROSSING—E. & N. Ry. 160 acres; small portion sashed; good soil $600. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK STREET—A number of very cheap building lots; small monthly payments; no interest; call and get particulars. 40 Government street.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—A few acres of splendid land; all cleared; cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

OAK BAY—3½ acres; cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street

FERNWOOD ESTATE—4 lots, house and outbuildings $1,600; $600 down, balance at 7 per cent. Apply 40 Government street

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 180 facing south, on a good street; price $1,400; $100 down; balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—2 acres, house with six rooms, stable, fruit trees, etc; all under cultivation; 1½ miles from centre of city; $3,300; terms. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—2-story building containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant only $2,500. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

RICHMOND AVENUE—2½ story, 9 roomed modern dwelling; electric light, etc.; good outbuildings; $2,800; $1,500 down, balance at 6 per cent.

JOHNSON STREET—For Sale or To Let. 3 story brick building; ground floor leased for two years; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Or will rent upper flats at a moderate rental. Apply 40 Government street.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON STREETS—Cheap building lots on monthly payments, if necessary. Apply 40 Government street

VICTORIA WEST—On Hillside, 2 lots for $800; beautiful view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,600. Apply 40 Government street.

Also many other properties for sale in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication. Stores, offices and dwellings to rent in all parts of the city. Call and see our list.

B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A white cashmere shawl, silk embroidered, either on Fort Broad or Government streets. Leave at Morrison's drug store and receive reward. m25

LOST—On Douglas street, a bag containing theatrical clothing. Reward. Miss Marrack, Balmoral. m18

LOST—On May 24th, lady's fur boa, either at Macaulay Point, on the road between the Point and Gorge bridge, or between the bridge and town. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 24 Rae street. m26

WANTED.

WANTED—A good teamster for coal and wood delivery. One acquainted with the town preferred. Apply J. Baker & Co., corner Belleville and Menzies. m26

EXPERIENCED SKIRT HAND WANTED. Apply Mrs. Fraser, dressmaker, 35 Fort street. m26

Welland Canal Outrage

Jury Find the Three Dynamiters Guilty of the Atrocious Crime.

Imprisonment for Life Is the Sentence Pronounced by the Judge.

Welland, Ont., May 25.—Dullman, Nolan and Walsh, the men who tried to blow up the Welland canal, were found guilty to-day and were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The exclusion of evidence respecting the connection of the prisoners with Fenianism took much of the sensation out of the trial of the dynamiters. When to-night it was learned that all three had been found guilty and were given the terrible sentence of imprisonment for life, there was a quick revival of the keenest interest. None can be found who will admit that the sentence is in any respect severe.

E. B. F. Johnson, crown prosecutor, delivered a powerful address to the jury. He pointed out that it was an attack on the country, not on the individual. He said: "To-day the attack is on a canal; to-morrow it may be on railway bridges, next day on the houses of parliament. I know not whether this crime is an outcome of a plot of the Clan-Na-Gael or any other secret society or club, nor do I care, as far as the purposes of this case are concerned. One thing is certain, and that is it was not due to private motives, neither was it due to revenge or personal spite, but we can say that the hand which touched the fuse at the lock was a hand traitorous to the state. That hand struck a blow at this country, and not at the Welland canal alone."

Chancellor Boyd charged briefly, and the jury was out half an hour.

Chancellor Boyd delivered sentence immediately, dwelling on the horrible nature of the crime and remarking that Nolan and Walsh might have undertaken the deed for money, but in the case of Dullman apparently there was no motive but hate. He then sentenced the prisoners to imprisonment for life. The prisoners listened stolidly, refused to plead for mercy, and were taken back to their cells.

Harsh and purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will please you.

THE TURF.

At the races at Hastings yesterday R. P. Rithet's Babbler won the mile dash in 1.47. In the two-mile hurdle and one mile hunt club race, Major Dupont's Mello was victorious.

Seagram's D'Almord won the Queen's Plate at the Ontario Jockey Club races at Toronto yesterday.

This afternoon, at Oak Bay rain, or shine, Championship Lacrosse Match.

PERSONAL.

C. H. Lugrin, editor of the Colonist, left this morning for Extension, to address a meeting in the interests of Mr. Dunsmuir.

N. P. Shaw was a passenger to the North by the steamer Cottage City this morning.

E. E. Ellis, the Seattle railway man, and A. E. Cooper, of Portland, both crack trapshooters, are in the city for the holidays, and are guests at the Driard.

John Piercy, the wholesale dry goods merchant, and A. A. Clayton, the jeweller, returned this week from a fortnight's visit in New York.

Hon. Abraham Smith, United States consul, is visiting the Extension mine in company with United States agents Scheky, of Nanaimo, and Bibson, of Chemainus. They will prepare a report for their government.

Mrs. Henry Hawson, of Seattle, formerly of this city, is visiting friends here.

Lieut.-Governor McInnes spent Thursday at Nanaimo, returning home yesterday.

George P. Murray, in advance of "The Evil Eye," is at the Driard.

"Have by some surgeon Shylock on thy charge to stop his wounds lest he do bleed to death." People can bleed to death. The loss of blood weakens the body. It must follow that gain of blood gives the body strength. The strengthening effect of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is in large part due to its action on the blood-making glands and the increased supply of pure, rich blood it produces. It is only when the blood is impoverished and impure that disease finds a soil in which to take root. The "Discovery" purifies the blood and makes it antagonistic to disease. When the body is emaciated, the lungs are weak, and there is obstinate lingering cough, "Golden Medical Discovery" puts the body on a fighting footing against disease, and so increases the vitality that disease is thrown off, and physical strength perfectly and permanently restored. It has cured thousands who were hopeless and helpless, and who had tried all other means of cure without avail.

Thirty-one one cent stamps to cover expense of mailing and customs fees will obtain a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper cover. Send fifty stamps if cloth binding is preferred. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo

The Patriotic Concert.—It was intended to repeat the patriotic concert given at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday last, on Monday evening, but as the theatre is not available for that night, the matter will be taken into consideration by the managers, and the entertainment will probably be again given at no distant date.

Bicyclists, young or old, should carry a bottle of Pain-Killer in their saddle bags. It cures cuts and wounds with wonderful quickness. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

To Be Repeated.—There will be a short rehearsal of "Black Mantles" this evening at the Balmoral, to prepare for a third and last performance next Tuesday evening. Members of the company are especially requested to be present, as there is some important business to be discussed.

GARFIELD "TEA

Is composed of the choicest roots and herbs known to medical science.....

CURES CONSTIPATION

All Druggists.

LUMBER

—AT—

Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., Mill-Haven, Lake Bennett
P. G. COPELAND, Skaguay
A. D. LEWIS, Bennett
H. ANDERSON, Caribou

Finance and Commerce

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 25.—The stock market continued dull to-day. There was no appreciable outside demand and professional traders preferred to hold aloof, pending more definite developments regarding the affairs of Price, McCormick & Co., whose failure was announced yesterday. Closing quotations:

Atchison	25⅝
B. R. T.	76½
B. R. T. pfd	79⅝
C. S.	51½
C. O.	27⅝
C. C. C.	59
B. Q.	125⅛
G. W.	12⅜
Northwestern	162⅞
St. Paul	115⅝
Rock Island	106
Omaha	112
D. H.	113
D. L. & W.	177
Erie	11⅜
G. N. pfd	154
I. C.	112
L. N.	79½
Man.	89⅜
Mo. Pac.	56
M. K. T.	33
J. C.	116⅜
N. Y. C.	131
Ont. & W.	122
Norfolk & W.	35½
Norfolk & W. pfd	79
N. P.	60
N. P. pfd	71½
Pac. Mail	28
Penn.	120⅛
St. Louis	50½
Reading	16¼
Reading 1st pfd	55⅞
Sou. Pac.	33⅝
Sou. Ry.	12⅛
Sou. Ry pfd	54⅜
T. C. C.	71½
Tex. & Pac.	16⅜
U. P.	55⅝
U. P. pfd	73⅜
Wabash pfd	21
W. U.	74¾
Amn. Cot. Oil	34½
A. S. & W.	34
A. S. & W. pfd	73⅝
Amn. Sugar	113
Amn. Tob.	92
B. R. T.	71
C. G.	192½
Cont. Tob.	23⅞
Cont. Tob. pfd	78
Fed. Steel	33¾
Fed. Steel pfd	66
Gen. Elec.	134
Glucose	46⅜
Intl. Paper	22
Met. St. Ry.	153
Nat. Biscuit	20¼
Nat. Leal	20
Nat. Steel	28¾
People's Gas	99⅜
U. S. Leather	10⅞
U. S. Leather pfd	68⅛
U. S. Rubber	28⅝

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, May 25.—The bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada: Montreal, $11,578,702; decrease, 8.6 per cent. Toronto, $786,581; increase, 1.8 per cent. Winnipeg, $1,166,951; increase, 24.2 per cent. Halifax, $894,088; increase, 5⅝ per cent. Hamilton, $613,110; decrease, 9 per cent. St. John, N.B., $572,103; increase, 12.3 per cent. Vancouver, $740,041; increase, 59.1 per cent. Victoria, 732,599; increase, 4.2 per cent.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

New York, May 25.—Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 17, as compared with 24 last week, 23 in this week a year ago, and 18 in 1898.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by R. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)

Chicago, May 25.—The following quotations ruled on the board of trade, Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	67¼	67¼	66⅞	67⅛
Corn—				
July	37½	37½	37	37¼
Pork—				
July	11.45	11.45	11.40	11.45
Liverpool Wheat—				
July	5s 8¾d			5s 8¾d

New York, May 25.—The following quotations ruled on the stock exchange:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	113¾	115¾	113	113
C. B. & Q.	126	126⅝	125¾	125⅞
C. M. & St. P.	115⅝	116¼	115¼	115⅝
Manhattan	90¼	90½	98⅜	89⅜
People's Gas	99	100	98⅝	99⅜
C. R. I. & P.	106	106⅞	105⅜	106
Amn. Tob.	92½	92¾	91⅝	92
Atchison pfd	70⅝	70⅞	69¾	69⅞
U. P. pfd.	73¾	73⅞	73½	73⅝
T. C. & I.	72¾	72¾	70¾	71½
Atchison com.	25¼	25½	25	25
L. & N.	79½	79⅝	79½	79½
B. R. T.	71	72⅛	71	71
N. P. pfd.	74½	74⅝	74½	74
U. P. com.	53⅝	54	53¼	53⅝
A. S. & W. com.	33⅝	34½	33	34

Money loaning at 1¾ per cent.

A LITTLE BOOK FOR FEMININE HOME WORKERS.

It Is Mailed Free to All Who Send for It.

The new illustrated "Diamond Dye Rug Book" can justly claim the largest circulation of any book ever issued in Canada. It tells how to make pretty and useful Hooked Mats and Rugs from old wool or cotton rags, underwear and pieces of cloth. This interesting little book shows handsome colored designs of new Mats and Rugs and tells you how to send for them. Post free to any address. Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain street, Montreal.

MUNYON'S WORK

Has Won the Gratitude and Confidence of all Canada.

NO MORE DOUBTING

The Postive Evidence of Cure Too Conclusive to Permit of it

YOUR NEIGHBORS TESTIFY

If You are Sick Ask Your Nearest Druggist for a 25-Cent Vial of Munyon's Remedies and

DOCTOR YOURSELF

Mr. C. D. Nettleton, 41 Stuart street, Toronto, Canada, says: "My son had a very bad attack of the Croup and we used Munyon's Croup Cure with the best of results. He was troubled with a severe cough and feeling very badly indeed, so badly that he could scarcely speak, when he began using Munyon's Remedies. One vial of the Croup Cure improved him at once and the disease was completely broken up in two or three days. The medicines certainly have wonderful curative powers."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A SAD HOME

The home is sad, the flags are at half-mast. A good man has gone to his long home. Was he wise as well as good? That question is answered by the amount of his insurance. If he had a policy in the

Canadian Order of Foresters

for $500, $1000, $1500 or $2000 his widow and children or relations are sure of that amount, debt-free and absolute. And the price of protection is so cheap in this best of Canadian Societies that one never misses the little money that makes the loved ones safe.

For further particulars, enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

A. ELLIOTT, High Sec'y, Brantford
THOS. WHITE, Brantford.
Chief Ranger for S. O., Brantford.

Try the Colonist for JOB PRINTING

Going to Re-Decorate?

Why not enjoy the practical advantages offered by our

Metallic Ceilings & Walls



They are both handsome and economical—outlast any other style of interior finish—are fire proof and sanitary—can be applied over plaster if necessary—and are made in a vast number of artistic designs which will suit any room of any building.

Write us—we'd like you to know all about them. If you want an estimate send outline showing the shape and measurements of your ceilings and walls.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO.



"You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time."

WE DON'T want you fooled any of the time.

Low priced paint will always fool you. It may look well when first put on but will not last. It costs as much to put on a poor paint as it does a good one.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

are made to fool no one. They are honest Paints for honest people: They cover most, look best, wear longest, are most economical, and *always* full measure.

VIN MARIANI



VIN MARIANI

THE MONARCH OF STRENGTH.

Chas. Gounod, the composer says:

"Vin Mariani—the admirable wine which has so often restored my strength."
Chas. Gounod.

MARIANI WINE makes the weak strong.

Send for Booklet with Portraits and Endorsements from Generals, Princes, Cardinals, etc.

At all Druggists Refuse Substitutes.

CANADIAN AGENTS,

Lawrence A. Wilson & Co.

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MUNYON'S REMEDIES

DOCTOR YOURSELF

Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Remedies act almost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cures Rheumatism in a few days. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of stomach trouble. Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in 5 minutes. Nervous diseases promptly cured. Kidney troubles, Piles, Neuralgia, Asthma and all Female Complaints quickly cured. Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new vigor to weak men. Price $1.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

A SEPARATE CURE FOR EACH DISEASE

AT ALL DRUGGISTS—25c. A BOTTLE

C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.s' wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

AMUR.....May 16. 30
DANUBE.....May 23

At 8 o'clock p .m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.
B. C. POTTERY CO. LTD—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. ap1

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR.
C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 1 Taunton Street.

BUILDERS & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad St., P.O Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.
HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining an milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 159 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 226.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.
PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTERAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

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HENDERSON BROS.

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THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
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BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50
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PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
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The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West. Vancouver, B.C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.
Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON R. T. & T. CO.

Canadian Development Company Ld.

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.

Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Bennett, B. C. Ten first-class steamers operating between White Horse and Dawson. Through telegraph service, Skagway to Dawson and intermediate points.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO

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For rates and full particulars, apply to

S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Skagway, Alaska and Seattle, Wash.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government st., Victoria, B. C.

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 50.—Taking Effect March 20th, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 7 a.m., Sunday at 12 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:15 o'clock p.m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

AND

Soo Pacific Line

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Palace and Tourist Sleeper to Toronto, Montreal, Boston and St Paul.

Tickets to and from all points in Canada, United States and Europe For folders, pamphlets and full information, apply to

B. W. GREER, Agent, Cor. Fort and Gov't. streets, Victoria.
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.

..ATLANTIC..

STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE.

Numidian .....June 2
Corinthian .....June 9
Parisian .....June 16

DOMINION LINE.

Vancouver .....June 2
Dominion .....June 16
Cambroman .....June 23

BEAVER LINE.

Lake Megantic .....June 6
Lake Superior .....June 13
Lake Ontario .....June 20

FROM NEW YORK.

Laurentian..Allan State Line..June 9
Germanic..White Star Line..May 30
Majestic..White Star Line...June 6
Lucania...Cunard Line....June 2
Etruria....Cunard Line....June 9
New York..American Line..May 30
St. Paul....American Line..June 6
Bremen..N. G. Lloyd Line..May 31
Wilhelm Der Grosse..N. G. Lloyd Line.....June 5
Pennsylvania..H.-A. Line...June 2
City of Rome..Anchor Line..June 2
Astoria....Anchor Line...June 9

Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations and all information apply to

W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. SS. Agent, Winnipeg.
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EVERY WEAK MAN

SHOULD send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modernand Successful Treatment of Nervous Diseases and Physical Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections by local absorption (i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and in progress with the most advanced researches in the subject, together with numerous recent testimonials showing successful cures. Write at once and grasp this opportunity of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—E. NORTON, 39 & 40, CHANCELLY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Estabd. over 30 years.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu, Wednesday May 30, at 2 p.m.

S. S. MARIPOSA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, June 13, at 8 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Lv. Daily. Ar. Daily
8:30 a.m.....S.S. VICTORIAN.....5 a.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer. C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.



FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla, Umatilla, and City of Puebla, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., 8 p.m., May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3 and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a.m., May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31 June 5; 10; 15; 20; 25; 30; July 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

Cottage City—May 10, 25, June 14, 29, July 14.
City of Topeka—May 5, 20, June 4, 19, July 4.
Al-Ki—May 15, 30, June 16, July 1.
Queen—June 9, 24, July 9.
And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City or Queen will leave Victoria for Alaska at 4 a.m., May 11, 26, June 10, 15, 25, 30, July 10, 15.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria.

J. F. TROWBRIDGE, Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry. Co.

SUMMER STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE.

Taking Effect April 23rd. 1900

S.S. THISTLE.

Sails from Victoria, 7:00 a.m. Monday, for Nanaimo and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, 7:00 a.m. Tuesday, for Comox and Way Ports.
Sails from Comox, 7:00 a.m. Wednesday, for Nanaimo and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, 4:00 a.m. Thursday, for Victoria and Way Ports.
Sails from Victoria, 7:00 a.m. Friday, for Nanaimo and way Ports, connecting with "City of Nanaimo" for Union Wharf, Comox and Way Ports.
Sails from Nanaimo, 4:00 a.m. Saturday, for Victoria and Way Ports.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice sailing dates and hours of sailing.

For rates, etc., apply to Purser on board, or to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Victoria Waterworks.

Attention is called to Secs. 22 and 23 of The Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1898, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter. If water (except water supplied by meter) is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the permitted hours, there shall be charged against the person so using such water the sum of fifty cents additional for each infraction, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attaching to any infraction of this by-law."

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Water Commissioner.

City Hall, April 30th, 1900.

REMOVAL.

JOHN COLBERT

REMOVED TO NO. 4 BROAD STREET BETWEEN FORT AND BROUGHTON.

PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTER.

Estimates given. Jobbing Promptly Executed. Telephone 552.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

In large and small amounts on improved real estate....

Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Govt. St.

NOTICE.

Mr. E. A. Bickmore, having resigned his position as Director of the British Columbia Development Association, Ld., has no further official connection with that Company.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

THE WAR.

The explanation of Gen. Hunter's retirement from Christiana a week or so ago is now very plain. He had work cut out for him along the western frontier of the Transvaal. Yesterday he went to Vryburg, which his troops had occupied the previous night. The advance up the valley of the Vaal was left to Methuen, who seems to be making very satisfactory progress.

Yesterday afternoon's brief despatches were a little mixed up. Gen. Roberts can hardly have been at Vredefort, as was alleged, for Vredefort is not on the railway line. Gen. Hutton was also alleged to be there, which is probably correct, for he has been advancing in that direction. It is also incorrect, as stated by the despatches that Vredefort is two days' march from the Vaal river, because it is close to the Vaal. Gen. Roberts, when last heard from up to yesterday evening, was yet at the crossing of the Rhenoster, and was waiting until the river could be bridged. The Associated Press statement that our advance force was at Prospect on Thursday is not reconcilable with this, unless it be that French or Hamilton have swung in from the flanks.

The Associated Press ventures the surmise that there will be a big battle south of Johannesburg, and another at Laing's Nek, but this is simply guess work. Nothing is known to warrant either supposition.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

A speaker at a recent public meeting defined Responsible Government as "government by the people," to which some one in the audience added "for the people," and the speaker said that this completed the definition. Other incidents have shown that a knowledge of what Responsible Government really is may not be nearly as general as it ought to be. The truth is that long enjoyment of a thing leads people to lose sight of its exact nature, and to this must be added the fact that a good many American expressions are creeping into our political vocabulary. The expression, "A government by the people for the people" is specially American, and it is apt to be misleading, for it creates the impression that in Canada, as in the United States, the people by their decisions on election day give those whom they elect a free hand to do about as they choose until another election comes around. It diverts attention from the important consideration that, although our institutions are broadly democratic in substance, they are monarchical in form, and that between elections there is a constitutional responsibility resting upon those who administer affairs. This is the difference between the British and the American system of popular government. The President of the United States is not responsible to anybody for his conduct, nor are the governors of the several states. Certain powers are vested in them by the constitutions under which they are elected, and these powers they exercise subject to no tribunal except the party caucus, and after the caucus the popular vote. In the United States they have government by the people for the people, but they have not Responsible Government, nor anything remotely resembling it. In our municipalities we have government for the people by the people, but no one, who pretends to any knowledge of the constitution of the country, would for a moment pretend that municipal government is Responsible Government. Nevertheless we frequently hear it said that such and such a thing in a municipality is not in accordance with Responsible Government. What is meant is that it is in accordance with representative government. There is a wide distinction between the two. It is not the members of the legislature who carry on Responsible Government. Members of the legislature do not govern the country. They make laws for its government, and they do so in their capacity as representatives of the people. This is what is meant when representative government is spoken of. The expression is scarcely correct as applied to a province. It is when applied to a municipality, for municipalities are governed by officials elected by the people to represent them.

Responsible Government is a term applied to the relation of the Crown or its representative towards the country, and it implies that the powers of government vested in the Crown or its representative are exercised by ministers, not by the occupant of the throne personally, and that for the manner in which they exercise these powers these ministers are responsible to the representatives of the people. For the sake of simplicity we will, in the references which follow, speak only of Responsible Government in British Columbia. We will first draw attention to the fact that after the dismissal of the Turner government, when the Colonist protested that the principles of Responsible Government had been violated, the News-Advertiser, speaking for Mr. Cotton, minister of finance in the Semlin government, said that it was absurd to apply the principles of Responsible Government to a small province like British Columbia. It was necessary for the News-Advertiser to take this position, because the dismissal of Mr. Turner could not be justified under the principles of Responsible Government. The importance of this admission was not fully appreciated at the time by the public generally, notwithstanding the effort of the Colonist to bring it home to the popular mind. In the light of what has since transpired, we see that it was a distinct admission by the men placed in office by the Lieutenant-Governor that the principles under which the affairs of the province had been carried on ever since Confederation had been abandoned.

Those who resided in British Columbia thirty years ago will recall what anxiety then existed for the establishment in this province of Responsible Government. The agitation for it found expression in the insertion in the Terms of Union of an agreement on the part of the Dominion government to use its influence to introduce this principle into the province, a promise which was faithfully kept. From 1872 until 1898 British Columbia enjoyed Responsible Government.

The principles of Responsible Government have been violated by Lieutenant-Governor in several particulars. He did so when he dismissed the Turner ministry pending the elections for causes that have never been stated and defended to the legislature, and at a time when the complexion of the new house was unknown and could not be properly ascertained until the members were called together in session. These principles were further violated by the Lieutenant-Governor when he undertook, in a speech delivered at Bennett, to outline the policy of his advisers without having consulted them. He also violated them when he called upon Mr. Martin to form a government, with the full knowledge of the fact that Mr. Martin had absolutely no following, in the house, and proceeded to prorogue the legislature without asking for supply. He further violated these principles by permitting Mr. Martin to hold the premiership for a long period without appealing to his constituency for ratification of his acceptance of office; also by permitting ministers to be appointed, sworn in and discharge ministerial duties without appealing to any constituency. These seem non-sensational matters when stated in this simple way; but the principle involved in them is of the utmost importance. To avoid the publication of articles of too great length, we shall only state the case in this general way to-day, and leave the details to be elaborated in future issues of the Colonist. There are some people who believe the public are not interested in discussions of this nature; but we are satisfied that it is only necessary for the opposition candidates to present the arguments forcibly and fairly to arouse the same enthusiasm here over the cause of Responsible Government as was manifested in the Eastern Provinces a half century ago.

MR. MARTIN, PREMIER.

That Mr. Martin is a man of strong personality may be freely conceded. If he only combined with it better judgment and a fuller appreciation of the principles of our government, he would be a useful man. Lacking the latter qualities, his personality makes him dangerous. Mr. Martin says that he can see no reason why people should regard his presence in public life as a menace to the welfare of the people, which is probable enough. Doubtless if he realized the nature of his influence upon the legislation and policy of the province, he would do otherwise than he has done; but if he did realize it, he would not be the Joseph Martin who has gained his peculiar reputation. He is undoubtedly a very earnest and courageous man, with no little ability of a certain order; but he is utterly reckless in the use of power when it is entrusted to him, and too careless in the framing of laws to be a safe guide in ordinary matters of legislation. The statute book of 1899 contains instances of both these objectionable features. Take the Liquor License Law for example. This act was not only so badly framed that a year's experience of it proved to him as well as to every one else, who gave it any consideration, that it would have to be made all over again, but contained a clause in regard to Japanese which ensured its disallowance. Mr. Martin may plead that he could not have foreseen this disallowance; but it was his business to have foreseen it. The Colonist foresaw disallowance of other acts containing a similar provision and cautioned the legislature against passing them. If the advice of the Colonist had been taken, the Liquor License Act would have still remained on the statute book, and we would not have had free trade in liquor. Surely we are not unreasonable in insisting that Mr. Martin should have been as able to foresee the result of his legislation as the Colonist was. We pointed out in the columns of this paper, before the session of 1899, that the rights of aliens in Canada were under the control of the federal parliament, and not within the jurisdiction of the local legislatures. The Placer Mining Act of 1899 was disallowed because it contravened this plain statutory provision. Surely if the Colonist knew that this was the law, Mr. Martin, attorney-general of the province, ought also to have known it, and if he thought it well to exclude aliens from our placers, he ought to have devised a statute that would have done so and yet been constitutional, or else have let the matter alone. By this disallowed act Mr. Martin took certain powers to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that were calculated to make the government of the day the arbiter of the fate of any mining corporation that proposed to engage in placer mining, the most reckless piece of legislation from a business point of view ever placed upon a statute book, with the exception of the eight-hour law, which was passed without the slightest consideration as to its effect upon the mining industry. In further illustration of Mr. Martin's recklessness we may cite his announcement of his government policy and his attempt to pledge the province to the construction of a line before he had the slightest idea of what it would cost, or even any certain information as to its feasibility. These are the acts of a thoroughly unsafe man. Confirm him in power and no one will know what next to expect. He placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor at the prorogation of the house a speech in which a session of the legislature before the close of the fiscal year was promised. This promise has been deliberately violated, and there will be no session until after the close of the year and possibly not for several months after its close. He literally picked men off the street and made cabinet ministers out of them, entrusting them with the duty of carrying on the government of the province although they represented no one and never represented any one but themselves. These things and others like them are so utterly indefensible that no man in British Columbia would feel safe for a single instant if his tenure of office were prolonged. Joseph Martin as premier is certainly a menace to the public welfare.

THE CONTEST IN THE CITY.

Up to the present the election contest in this city has not developed any very great amount of interest. The reason doubtless is that so many people have been occupied with holiday matters, and there is in Victoria a very general disposition to postpone enthusiasm to the last days of a political campaign. A careful analysis of the situation as it stands at present warrants the opinion that the opposition ticket will be elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Martin and his colleagues on the government ticket are putting up a good fight, but they have an up-hill task, and show that they recognize it. While they claim everything in sight, they know quite as well as anyone else that not a man of them stands a ghost of a chance of being returned.

Our feeling of certainty as to the result here is predicated upon the belief that during the next two weeks the people who are opposed to the government will bestir themselves and put a little more life into their campaign work. We are quite aware that there is a large vote that can be counted for the opposition, that never makes itself manifest until election day; but indifference to the active work of the campaign is not right. The people referred to should not simply be content with voting, but should get out into the field and show by their presence at meetings and otherwise that they are on the side of the party which is working for the restoration of good government. We call upon them to give a demonstration of their political faith by some political works before election day.

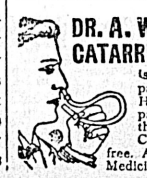
During the next two weeks there ought to be a very aggressive campaign in this city on the part of the opposition. It is not sufficient to win a victory, but it should be won by a majority that will leave no doubt where Victoria stands upon the great issues involved in this campaign.

We congratulate Mr. Schultz upon his contribution to Canadian music. The name of the piece will do much to attract attention to it. "The Charge at Dawn" has the right sort of ring about it.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann estimated the cost of the V. V. & E. railway at $20,000 a mile. They proposed to build it. We are certainly within the mark if we add $1,000 a mile for extras and unforseen contingencies, which would bring the cost up to $30,000. What is the use of any one talking about building the line for $15,000 a mile? Mr. S. Perry Mills writes us to say that $15,000 a mile was Mr. Bell's estimate. So it was for a portion of the line along the lowlands of the Fraser, but Mr. Bell has never made, or at least he has never published an estimate of the cost of the line through the mountains and beyond them.

Detectives in pursuit of the Indian who murdered McCabe, the fur trader, 200 miles from Buckingham, have so far been unable to find the culprit. The country is inhabited solely by Indians, and the detectives find it impossible to obtain any clue to the murderer.

There is not an ounce of headache in a barrel of it—Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Slower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

PORT HARDY

The most northern harbor of Vancouver Island. A limited number of lots are offered in this townsite from $80.00 to $100.00. These prices hold good only to June 8, 1900.

Swinerton & Oddy, Sole Agents



Novelties Galore!

Form our array of fashionable feminine footwear. Our prices and our shoes are both low cuts. Always look to us for the newest things afoot. Naturally, ladies wish for stylish and dressy effects and will find our Summer Assortment a pretty collection of seek-no-furthers.

Here are Quality's latest feats in hill climbing, for

We have Ladies' Oxfords from 75 cts per pair and up.

The Paterson Shoe Co. Ltd.

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

SHOE EMPORIUM

N.B.—We close at 7 p.m. Saturdays Excepted.

You can buy Eave Troughs and Conductor Pipe from us—cheaper than you can make them, and you're always sure of perfect quality and fit.

We use only the best brands of Galvanized Steel Plate, and in addition to our many stock lines will make any special pattern to order.

Our Corrugated Expansion Conductor Pipe is ahead of any other pipe made—it allows for contraction and expansion and comes in 10 feet lengths without cross seams.

Why not write for our Catalogue and Price List?

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO.

A. B. FRASER, SR.

SELLING AGENT. VICTORIA.

THE J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

is the only Genuine Oak Tanned Belt made in the Dominion.

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

STOCK CARRIED BY

J. C. DIXON AGENT, VANCOUVER.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochin, Pennyroyal, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B.C.

Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton.

For the Holidays

Ladies' Pique Denim Skirts from $2.00

Children's Washing Suits

Hats and Sun Bonnets

Stylish Millinery

MRS. W. BICKFORD

61-63 Fort St.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS

BEST MAKES.

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents

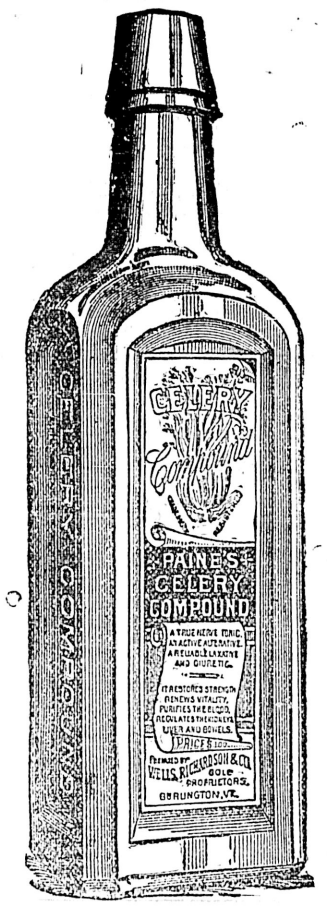
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FROM THE QUEEN TO THE HUMBLEST SUBJECT

All are Benefitted by

Paine's Celery Compound

Nature's Best Medicine for Weak, Ailing and Sick People.



Every Genuine Bottle of Paine's Celery Compound Should Bear Label As Above. Avoid Substitutes.

THE J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

Buy our "Extra" Quality never varies.

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

"IN THE SWIM" THE IRVING CIGAR



Pither & Leiser, Sole Agents Victoria B. C.

Sunday, May 27th

5th Regiment Band

AT GOLDSTREAM PARK

Trains leave E. & N. Depot at 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

Returning leave Goldstream at 6:00 and 7:30 p.m.

FARE 25 CENTS RETURN.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager E. & N. Ry.

A GENERAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED

To Our Visiting Friends

TO INSPECT

Our new building, in which is displayed the Finest Lines of Carpets, Drapery Goods and Furniture to be seen on the Coast.

WE WILL NOT TROUBLE YOU TO BUY

but wish you to embrace the opportunity of seeing what can be done by

WEILER BROS. THE COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE 100,000 486,666

HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Comerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.

YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY WHITE HORSE and SKAGWAY.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT,

Deposits received from $1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Japanese Lanterns

FOR THE CELEBRATION.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO. Ld., 26 STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

Boys Straw Hats.

BLOUSES for BOYS.
WHITE DUCK SUITS.

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES. 78 YATES STREET COR. BROAD.

Advertise in the Colonist

Cordova Bay.

The prettiest and nicest bay within easy reach of Victoria—just a forty minutes bike ride.

A few nice locations for summer cabins to be sold cheap, or rented on long lease, with option to buy. Water has been brought in iron pipes from a fine spring in the hillside above, and a constant supply to every cabin is guaranteed.

APPLY TO

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent

34A GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Friday, May 25.		Saturday, May 26.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
0.05 a.m.	8.0 feet.	0:10 a.m.	8.2 feet
6:20 a.m.	2.8 feet	6:50 a.m	1.8 feet.
12:45 p.m	7.3 feet.	2:40 p.m.	7.8 feet.
5:20 p.m.	7.0 feet.	6:40 p.m.	6.4 feet

MARINE INSURANCE

SKAGWAY
BENNETT,
ATLIN
DAWSON
NOME.
AND ALL NORTHERN POINTS.

Heisterman & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

Sunshine Stove Polish for Brilliancy.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Carpenters' tools at Cheapside. *

Tea and Dinner Sets at Cheapside. *

Smoke "Nugget Cigar." Meiss & Co.*

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges. *

Carpets cleaned and laid and all kinds of upholstery repaired at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas street. *

A window a minute with Sunshine.

Rambler Bicycles have stood the test of 21 years. "You run no risk!" Weiler Bros., agents. *

Offices Will Close.—The provincial government has declared Friday a public holiday, and all the offices will be closed.

Whatcom Celebration.—C. S. Rice, of the citizens' committee of Fairhaven, who are arranging for a celebration at that city on the 4th of July, is in the city in the interests of the affair. One of the features will be canoe races between British Columbia and Washington Indians.

Have you read fortunes in the bottom of your tea-cup? Drink Hondi and read what its leaves say—"Every leaf draws." *

VISITORS!

Don't forget to call and get a glass of our Ice Cream Soda, with all fruit flavors. We have the reputation for serving the best Ice Cream Soda in the city.

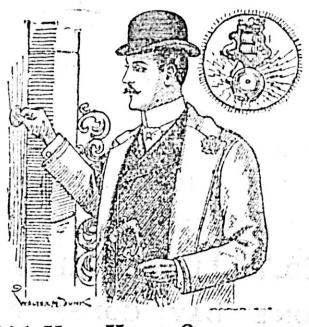
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.
49 Government street.

An Ideal Juvenile Bicycle will add to the enjoyment of children during holiday season. Pleased to show them at Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros. *

For Purity and Excellency use Sunshine Malt Vinegar.

Boat cushions and canopies made to order; all kinds of upholstery repaired at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas St. *

Dine at the Imperial Restaurant, Theatre block. Meals a la Carte. Strawberries and ice-cream. Coffee a specialty. *



Did You Hear Our Mafeking Bell

Let us install one in your house. All sizes in stock, from 2½ to 12 inch. Press the button and we will do the rest in making our electric bells work like a charm. Our work in fitting up houses, public buildings, factories and stores with electrical supplies of all kinds is A. 1, and is unexcelled in scientific skill and expert work. All work promptly executed, and at small cost.

The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.
62 Government Street.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE



—Many people expect to have health, and at the same time forget to look to their surroundings.

Do not allow disease germs to multiply, but exterminate them with GERMOL, the great disinfectant. 25c. per bottle.

We have other kinds of disinfectants, too. Now is the time to arm against the microbe.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST.
98 Government street.
Telephone 425. Near Yates street.

Death of Mrs. Ryan.—At the residence of Mr. Arthur Keast, 314 Yates street, the death occurred yesterday of Catherine Talbot, relict of the late Dr. Mathew Ryan. The deceased was a native of Malatride, Tipperary, Ireland, and aged 84 years. The funeral will take place on Monday at 9.30 a.m. from the residence of Mr. Keast, and later at St. Andrew's R.C. cathedral.

Sunshine Washing Powder will surprise you.

Nominations To-day.—The nomination of candidates for the provincial legislature take place to-day throughout the province and the election two weeks hence. There will be contests in every consistuency with the possible exceptions of Nanaimo and Revelstoke. The government has not yet got a candidate to run against Ralph Smith in Nanaimo, and in Revelstoke the Martinite and Independent candidates have withdrawn, leaving Mr. Taylor, the Conservative alone in the field.

Reinforcements Arrive.—Lieut. Vahl and Lieut. French, with 120 sub-marine miners, who are to re-inforce the troops at Work Point barracks arrived from England last evening, some of the men being accompanied by their wives and families. They were met at the steamer by the Fifth Regiment band and escorted to the power house, where they boarded cars to proceed to their new quarters at Work Point, being loudly cheered en route.

Reference Book.—The Canadian Sportsman's Annual for 1900, published at the Canadian Sportsman office, 105 York street, Toronto, contains the National Association trotting rules, the running rules, trap shooting rules, all the American and Canadian turf records, a complete list of Canadian 2:20 trotters and pacers, the fish and game laws of the different provinces, and a large amount of other valuable records. The whole is condensed into one handy book, and will be sent by mail by the publishers on the receipt of 25 cents. It is a most valuable book for all classes of sportsmen.

LACROSSE MATCH at Oak Bay, at 3 p.m., Rain or Shine. Splendid Tram Service.

Hint to the Weather Prophet.—He entered the meteorological service office and said in his jerky way: "This 'ere's where you give out weather predictions, ain't it?" The clerk nodded. "Well," continued the old man, "I thought as how I would come up and give you some tips." "Yes," said the clerk politely. "Yes, I've figured on it a little, an' I find that ye ain't always right." "No, we sometimes make mistakes." "Course you do. We all do sometimes. Now, I was thinkin' as how a line that used to be on the auction hand-bills down our way might do fust-rate on your weather predictions and save you a lot of explainin'." "What was the line?" said the clerk. "Wind an' weather permittin'." The old man smiled benignly and went down without waiting to say good-bye.

You are invited to inspect Weiler Bros.' new store and their magnificent stocks in the complete house furnishings. *

Unique Advertising.—The name of the Dominion Trading Stamp Company, Limited, was omitted in the description of the parade of Thursday. One of the transfer hacks was handsomely decorated with bunting and ribbons; the blankets covering the horses were made of blue trading stamps attached to cloth, while silken banners bore the name of the company. Five young lads, dressed in the rough-rider khaki suits, their hats labeled with the names of General Roberts, General Kitchener, Gen. Buller, Gen. Baden-Powell and Gen. White, occupied the hack, and as the procession passed along handed out to the throngs on the streets cardboard fans, with the photos of the Queen and the famous Generals printed thereon. Yesterday the quintette of khaki-clothed youths paraded the streets and distributed candy crosses in the shape of the Victoria cross, a free blue trading stamp being attached to each. Needless to say the fans and the crosses were greatly in demand by everyone.

You must not leave the city without having seen Weiler Bros.' new store; everybody invited. *

EXHIBITION HANDBALL.

Two Matches Played at the James Bay Club Yesterday.

While the exhibition handball match between Mr. Gresley of this city and Dr. McCulloch of Seattle yesterday morning did not draw a large crowd, those who did witness it, declared it was the hottest yet played on the J.B.A.A. court. Both players were somewhat tired after their match on Thursday, but were game right to the very end. Dr. McCulloch being the stronger physically of the two naturally had the best of it and finally won two games to Mr. Gresley's one, the scores being:

First game: 21-17; in favor of Dr. McCulloch.

Second game: 21-9; in favor of Mr. Gresley.

Third game: 21-16; in favor of Dr. McCulloch.

It took Dr. McCulloch ten innings to make his final point in the third game, so it shows how evenly both were matched.

In the afternoon, Dr. McCulloch, being a most energetic sport, gave the boys another treat and played Thompson two hot and furious games and won both with a score of 21-9 and 21-16.

Dr. McCulloch will be up here again in the fall, when he will play Mr. Gresley and endeavor to win the championship of this city.

LACROSSE MATCH AT OAK BAY, To-day 3 p.m., Rain or Shine, splendid tram service.

Imperial Hotel and Restaurant

CORNER OF VIEW AND DOUGLAS STREETS,

Meals at all hours a la carte. All modern conveniences.

Japanese Immigration

R. Kondo Advises Government of Japan to Restrict It.

Japs are Lured Here by Glowing Reports of Compatriots.

R. Kondo, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co.—which in Anglo-Saxon is the Japan Mail Steamship Co.; A. S. Mehare, the Hongkong agent of the line; T. Masaki and T. Kawada, other officials of the company, spent yesterday in this city, and left this morning by the Victorian to continue their tour through Canada and the United States, and afterwards through Europe. The object of their journey is not "for to see and to admire" only, but also to gather information regarding transportation matters in the various cities visited by them. They arrived on this coast from Tokio, Japan, about a month ago, going to San Francisco to attend the recently held conference of trans-Pacific and transcontinental transportation men.

President Kondo last evening gave an interview to a Colonist representative in his parlors at the Driard, in which he said "There was no doubt about the fact that the government of Japan had decided to at once adopt a restrictive policy in the matter of immigration to America, but at the same time it was beyond the power of the government to restrict the people of Japan from coming to this side at their own expense."

"I was all in ignorance of the conditions relating to the immigration of Japanese to America," continued Mr. Kondo, speaking through an interpreter, "before I came to the Pacific Coast. As a result of what I have seen in this connection, I have urged the Japanese consuls to advise the government to restrict the immigration, and I myself have wired the government to that effect. On coming here I found that the Japanese people who come here are really lured to this country, by the false stories sent over to Japan by their compatriots living on this side of the Pacific. The majority of the people who come here are from the inland provinces—country folk—and have no knowledge whatever of the conditions existing in America. They accept the stories of the riches to be earned in America, of the fortunes which await them here, and, getting together enough money to pay their fare—borrowing it in the majority of cases—they come over in their hundreds and thousands, brimming over with dreams of quickly made fortunes. What an awakening comes to them on reaching here, though!

"They are the unfortunate dupes of others, misled and betrayed, sad to say, by their own countrymen. To my regret, I have found a great many of the unfortunates penniless and in a deplorable condition. They had spent all they had before the steamer landed them, and had no means of livelihood. Quite a number, I am told, are now to be shipped back to Japan.

"There is no doubt whatever, though, that the emigration will be at once restricted by the government, but the best means of staying the influx rests with the people of this country. The occasion of the Japanese coming here is only another case of supply and demand. The Japanese are coming simply because there seems to be a demand, and the white people continue to employ them. The remedy is not to give them employment.

"I notice," said the Japanese steamboat man, "that steps are being taken to make anti-Japanese legislation. I would be sorry to see this, as it is trampling on the prestige of Japan.

"Some have said the steamship companies are to blame for the greatly increased immigration. This is untrue. The Japanese come here as the Americans are now rushing to Cape Nome—because of the representation of the riches that await them. Not being so well informed as the Japanese who dwell in cities, they are sadly misled.

"The people of this side have probably heard of the Japanese Cape Nome," continued Mr. Kondo, in answer to a question regarding the placers of Hokhaido. "Those gold fields were discovered last year. I am not acquainted with the details of the find, but from information I received before leaving Japan, I learned that the output of last season was over half a million, and as 20,000 Japanese had stampeded there and crowds were still going, the output will be considerably larger this year."

Regarding the service of his company to this port and Seattle Mr. Kondo said: "We have no intention of increasing the service at present. We have now four steamers running between Seattle, Victoria and Yokohama. Next year, though, we intend putting on three fine large passenger steamers, much larger than the liners now in use. These vessels, the construction of which will soon be commenced, will accommodate many passengers. These vessels will be put on the route about the middle of next year. We will probably also build a large dry dock in Japan for our steamers.

"What do I think of the prospects of increased trade? That is a question I have been oft asked since I came to America. That is what I am here to find out. Judging from the statistics of the past year, trade between Japan and this side is increasing, and it still continues to increase.

"Regarding the talk of war with Russia, I do not think that the relations between Japan and that country at present are such as will lead to war."

When told of the coming military manoeuvres and of the current trend of opinion in Japan that the recent naval manoeuvres were considered a demonstration, he said that in his opinion no such significance should be attached to either the recent naval manoeuvres or the coming military gathering.

"The army of Japan," said Mr. Kondo, "is divided into a number of corps, which hold periodical manoeuvres, and once every year or so the corps are massed and large manoeuvres are held. No serious significance, I think, attaches to the coming manoeuvres.

Owing to the Management of the E. & N. Ry. changing the name of Shawnigan Lake Station, and now calling it Koenigs Station and the transferring of the name of Shawnigan Lake to Gilesville 1½ miles south, has caused confusion and great inconvenience to guests bound for the old Shawnigan Lake Hotel. George Koenig the proprietor of the said Hotel begs therefore to inform the public that he is still to be found at the old Hotel and that Koenigs Station is the Place to get off at.

MILITIA UNIFORMS.

Practical Dress For Canada's Soldiers Advocated.

From the Military Gazette.

The necessity of adopting some new utilitarian style of uniform is commencing to dawn upon the Canadian militia. The historic military traditions have always been on the side of show and glitter, while the question of actual utility, if not wholly lost sight of, has been subordinated to martial appearance. The time has come when the heavy and clumsy headgear and tunics should give place to something more practical and to such apparel as may be used to advantage on the modern field of conflict. The militia department have recently given permission to one regiment to wear straw hats of the sombrero style during its drills this summer, and the innovation might be permanently adopted, especially in rural corps or during brigade camps, with profit and advantage.

In these days, when the question of military efficiency is so highly exalted, practical ideas should be adopted, and such uniforms issued to the troops as will facilitate their work and enable them to perform it with ease. The burdensome headgear should be supplanted by something lighter. The flashy and distinctive uniform cannot be expected to disappear altogether, for it has ever been associated with military pomp and pageantry, is conducive to a military spirit, and an adjunct to discipline. The khaki uniform might well be issued to the Canadian militia. It is not extraordinarily expensive, while its utility is potently demonstrated by the fact that it is the universal fighting dress of the British army. In the matter of color it leaves very little to be desired, for it has been proved to be the least visible at a distance of any, and immeasurably superior in that regard to the flashy red or scarlet, or even the more sombre rifle green. The material is light and cool, as well as durable in quality, and its issue to the militia of Canada would indeed be a welcome change from the present time-worn style of clothing.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

In the House of Commons yesterday the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, announced that Lord Salisbury would consider a proposal to appoint a national thanksgiving day, with a suitable form of prayer, in acknowledgment of God's vouchsafing victory to the British arms.

The members of the Chinese secret society known as the "Boxers" are now openly drilling at Pekin, and many high manchuls, including members of the imperial clan, are joining the movement, which is becoming so threatening that the diplomatic representatives are about to take action.

Pemberton & Son

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THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
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Grand Demonstration!

Free Samples.
Call and get one,
with a book of recipes.
Don't miss this opportunity.

Walter Baker & Co's.
COCOA ★

Erskine, Wall & Co.

Slaughter Sale of Bicycles!

THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD BEFORE WE MOVE NEXT MONTH

LOOK AT THESE PRICES ON SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

Cleveland, Model 37,	$15.00
Cleveland, Model 22	$12.50
Columbia, Model 45,	$25.00
Columbia, Model 57,	$30.00
Columbia, Model 49,	$25.00
Imperial	$20.00
Andrae	$20.00
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Our entire stock of NEW WHEELS is offered at ACTUAL COST.
CUT PRICES on new wheels, range from $30.00 upwards.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

PIANO WAREROOMS, 60 GOVT. STREET.

ONE WORD TO THOSE IN NEED

Of a fine suit of clothes? We have decided to reduce our $25.00 Tweed Suits to $22.00 We also have a choice line of English Flannels which we have reduced greatly in price for the coming celebration. These goods are of the finest quality and well worthy your inspection. We guarantee you a perfect fit and good workmanship.

Creighton & Co., The Tailors, 30 Broad St.

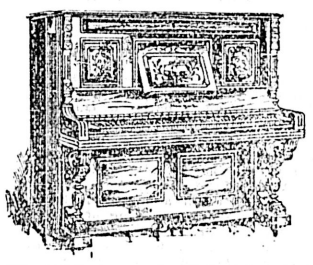
Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. **W. J. ANDERSON,**

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Discretion in Piano Buying



The greatest care should be taken in the selection of a piano. It is the most important piece of furniture in your home—a great factor in the education of your children and in the entertainment of your family and friends. Furthermore the purchase of a piano means the expenditure of quite a sum of money, and you rightfully expect the instrument to last a lifetime. There is one sure way to get the best results in tone and the highest degree of durability, it is to buy one of the celebrated makes we represent.

Prices and terms on application.

FLETCHER BROS.,
MUSIC DEALERS.
Telephone 306. 93 Government st.

DOOLEY ON WHISKEY.

Not Good For a Big Head and Not Intended For Crutches.

"No, whiskey aint food. I think better iv it thin that. I wudden't insult it be placin' it on th' same low plane as a lobster salad. Father Kelly puts it r-right, an' years go by without him lookin' on it even at Hallowe'en. 'Whiskey,' says he, 'is called th' divle, because,' he says, ''tis wan iv th' fallen' angels,' he says. 'It has its place,' he says, 'but its place is not in a man's head,' says he. 'It ought to be th' reward iv action, not th' cause iv it,' he says. 'It's f'r th' end iv th' day, not th' beginnin',' he says. 'Hot whiskey is good f'r a cold heart, an' no whiskey's good f'r a hot head,' he says. 'Th' minyit a man relies on it f'r a cruthch he loses th' use iv his legs. ''Tis a bad thing to stand on, a good thing to sleep on, a good thing to talk on, a bad thing to think on. If it's in th' head in th' mornin' it ought not to be in th' mouth at night. If it laughs in ye, shrink; if it weeps, swear off. It makes some men talk like good women an' some women talk like bad men. It is a livin' f'r orators an' th' death iv bookkepers. It doesn't sustain life, but, whin taken hot with wather, a lump iv sugar, a piece iv lemon peel, an' just th' dustin' iv a nutmeg-grater, it makes life sustainable."

"D'ye think ye'ersilf it sustains life?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"It has sustained mine f'r manny years," said Mr. Dooley.

To the Deaf.—A rich lady, cured of Deafness and noises in the Head by Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address 204D The Nicholson Institute, Langcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

W. A. MURRAY & CO., LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

Handsome Black Dress Goods

Write Our Mail Order Department for Samples, and take your pick from the most attractive assortment of Black Dress Goods ever assembled together. If you would rather save time by placing a definite order without waiting for samples, you can leave the selection to us and feel sure of getting perfect satisfaction.

Imported Black Dress Stuffs—plain or fancy—English and French fabrics, 42 to 45in. wide at 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 per yard.

ADDRESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

W. A. MURRAY & CO., LIMITED.

17 to 27 King Street East, 10 to 16 Colborne Street, Toronto.

You Have Your Choice!

Of the Largest Stock we have ever shown in

Grey and Fancy Striped Flannel Suits, Single and double breasted, from $6.50 to $12.00
White & Colored Flannel Trousers, $2.50 - $5.50
Khaki Norfolk Suits, - - - - - - $6.00

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government VICTORIA, B. C.

THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

A Toronto Man and Not Edison Was the Discoverer.

From the Toronto Globe.

In inventive enterprise the rewards are high, but the prizes are few in proportion to the blanks. Fortune, in her proverbial fickleness, does not always fairly bestow her honors and rewards, but that wayward habit is not confined to the sphere of invention. While we have been freely conceding to Edison the honor of having invented the electric light, the Electrical News has been unearthing some very modern historical records, showing that the honors should be at least shared by some Toronto experimenters. The invention of the Toronto men were patented both in Canada and the United States, and a share of the American patent was bought by Mr. Edison in New York at the time when he was making his original investigations and before his patent was taken out. The credit of first discovering the principle of the incandescent electric light is due to the late Matthew Evans, a hotelkeeper of Toronto, and Mr. Henry Woodward, who was a medical student in the city in 1873, when the work of perfecting the invention was carried on. They were neighbors and frequently worked together, experimenting with a large Smead battery and induction coil owned by Woodward. One evening at dusk, while watching the buzzer of the induction coil, both were struck with the brilliancy and continuity of the spark at the point of contact. Evans was first to notice it, and remarked that the light was so strong he could tell the time by his watch. Woodward suggested the possibility of confining the light in some kind of a globe, and declared it would be an invention that would revolutionize the world. In the memorandum of agreement on which the invention was patented in the United States, Dr. Woodward is described as the inventor, with Mr. Evans, Mr. J. S. McMurray and Mr. T. R. Fuller as equally interested with him. To raise an additional sum of $1,000, to secure the American patent and make further experiments, another share was sold and divided among seven additional partners.

The inventor and those associated with him seem to have neglected their patent after successfully fighting a claim for priority by a Russian inventor, who had applied to the United States patent office at about the same time and with a very similar invention. The first incandescent light was made at Morrison's brass foundry on Adelaide street, Toronto, and was naturally a crude affair. It consisted of a water-gauge glass, with a piece of carbon running along the centre of it. The air was exhausted from the glass, and the only difference in principle between the first crude light and the incandescent globes now in use was the filling of the gauge glass with nitrogen gas, instead of leaving it as nearly as possible vacuum. Woodward and Evans spent much time and money in their experiments, and were looked upon by many friends as cranks and visionaries. New York could not supply the necessary apparatus at that time, and a machine was imported from Paris, at a cost of £500. A similar machine could now be obtained in Toronto for $35. In this electric age it sounds strange to hear the street car horses stopping in front of the building on King street, where the first arc light was successfully operated, and of the people running from the surrounding neighborhood under the impression that the illuminated factory was on fire.

One of the seven purchasers of a share in the invention, Mr. A. M. Sutherland, of Barrie, moved to New York a few years after the inventors and investers had grown indifferent toward the invention. In the course of business he became intimately acquainted with the now famous Edison, who was then experimenting with the incandescent light. He good-naturedly chaffed the wizard on one occasion, telling him he was nowhere, and that both a Canadian and an American patent were in existence for a similar invention. Mr. Sutherland's display of his title to the invention and of the patent office records and descriptions had at least the effect of providing a purchaser for his share, and that purchaser was none other than the now famous Edison, although the offers and negotiations were made by one of his agents. The purchase of Mr. Sutherland's share, although it was only a thirty-fifth interest in the invention, shows that the famous electrician had respect for both the invention and the patent. The Canadian invention seems to have had the common experience of discouragement after the liberal expenditure of time and money, and just when conditions were ripe for commercial success.

Thousands of Canadians can vouch for the efficacy of that peerless cough remedy, Pyny-Pectoral. It cures a cold very quickly, 25c. of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.



Men's Balbriggan Underwear.

Light weight, cool and comfortable. This underwear is made from double thread Egyptian cotton, overlocked seams; shirts are nicely trimmed, and have ribbed whistlets; drawers are trimmed with sateen and have strong suspender tapes; both drawers and shirts have pearl buttons. The fit of this underwear is certain comfort, and the quality insures service or your money back. Sizes 34 to 46. 50cts. a garment, $1.00 a suit. Reasonable, don't you think?

W. G. CAMERON.
Clothes Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Stree

Good Coffee.

If the coffee you are using is not just as good as you would like it to be, remember that you can get the best in the city for 40c. a pound at the

Victoria Tea House
79 Govt st. Cor. Trounce Ave.

FOR A 25c.

Five course lunch or a 50 cent seven course dinner try the

Victoria Cafe

52 FORT STREET.

Lunch from 12 o'clock to 2:30. Dinner from 6 to 8 p.m. White Cooking exclusively. Open from 7 a.m. to 12 p.m.

ICE CREAM PARLORS AND LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

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GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

FORT ST.

JUST ARRIVED
A Consignment of the

Latest English Styles —IN— Ladies' Sailor Hats

Call and Inspect Them.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Mrs. Vigor,
81 Douglas Street.

In All Walks Of Life

Health should be the first consideration. Everybody knows that—yet how many people take care of their health as they ought to? How many people go scrambling along, putting off the slight necessary attention to their physical condition, or neglecting some little ill, until it becomes harder to cure?



Perhaps you are one of those "I'll-do-it-to-morrow" kind. You *know* that health is indispensable to success in any walk of life. You *ought* to know, if you don't already know, that

The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health.

Abbey's Salt is made from the salts extracted from the juices of Fresh Fruits. You can understand at once why it is called Nature's remedy. It is a laxative, and cures Constipation by gently regulating the bowels—no griping. It is a sedative to the stomach, and banishes Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache, because it is the right remedy in the right place. Skin, Liver and Kidney troubles are unknown where Abbey's Salt is used regularly.

Dr. James L. Watson (late Surgeon of the U. S. Army), New York, states: "I have used Abbey's Salt myself and prescribed it with satisfactory results. It is a tonic regulator, an excellent laxative and in nervous or excited conditions, a tranquilizer. I shall continue to prescribe your Salt and use it for myself.

Rev. John A. Cook, Chaplain, St. Joseph's Hospital, Keokuk, Iowa, says: "Your Salt has been most beneficial in cases of depression and derangements of the stomach and liver. It has been recommended by the physicians of the Keokuk Medical College, with whom we are connected, as an excellent remedy for Grip."

Dr. Charles Purdy, New York City, states: "The most effective and elegant aperient salt for cleansing the gastro-intestinal tract is Abbey's Effervescent. It is the only one which I have ever found suitable for children, and for my own use I have never found anything so satisfactory."

A housekeeper gives her house a thorough cleaning once a year. Don't treat your system in the same way. If you need a Spring cleansing, take Abbey's Salt. Take it daily and you will always have health.

All Druggists. 25c. and 60c. per bottle.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Results of the Recent Examinations for Assayers' Certificates.

Official notice was given in yesterday's Gazette of the result of the recent examination in assaying, held at the department of mines, certificates of competency being issued as follows: Under section 2, sub-section 1—John O'Sullivan, of Vancouver; Delbert E. Whittaker, of Victoria; John H. Tretheway, of Kaslo. Under section 2, sub-section 2—Henry Watson, of Vernon; Augustus H. Holdich, of Revelstoke; Allan Archer, of Ymir; Douglas Lay, of Cranbrook; William Steele Johnson, of Slocan; Francis B. Lewis, of Grand Forks. Under section 2, sub-section 3—Thomas Kiddie, of Van Anda, B.C.

R. S. Sargent, of Hazelton, has been appointed a deputy mining recorder for the district known as the neighborhood of Hazelton, in the Skeena mining division, with sub-recording office at Hazelton.

George G. Rabagliati, of Lytton, has assigned to S. P. Moody, of Victoria.

The Dominion order-in-council relating to settlers within the railway belt in British Columbia is promulgated in the provincial Gazette.

The companies incorporated during the week are: The Columbian Company, of New Westminster, capital $20,000; the Elyria and Lorain Mining Co. of British Columbia, of Rossland, capital $1,500,000; Great Northern Canning Co., of Vancouver, capital $10,000.

The Tyee Copper Company, Ltd., is incorporated as an extra-provincial company. The head office is in England, the capitalization being £120,000 sterling, and the local office at Clevelands, Cowichan Bay, Vancouver Island. Clermont Livingston is the attorney. British Columbia Goldfields of the Klondike is the name of another extra-provincial company, with headquarters in England. The local office is at Rossland, the capitalization £275,000, and the attorney, W. de V. Le Maistre.

Application is being made to the legislature for the incorporation of a company to build a railroad from Cascade City and thence along the Kettle River valley to Carson.

You're Not So Far Away

From us after all—we have agencies in Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver, London, Glasgow Edinburgh, Antwerp, Berlin, Christiania, Auckland, N. Z., and Johannesburg. The Safford Patent Radiators are sold all over the world—they have an international reputation.

Safe Hot Water and Steam Heating.

demands the highest quality of workmanship and skill and experience— the buyer of the "Safford" is absolutely safe. It cannot possibly leak because there are no bolts, rods or packing. Without it no home or public building is free from the danger of bursting pipes or leaking joints. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

THE SAFFORD RADIATORS.

THE DOMINION RADIATOR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents—Boyd, Burns & Co., Vancouver, B C.

Dizzy Spells and Headache

Weak, Nervous and Run Down, Would Shake with Nervousness—A Terrible Case---A Remarkable Cure.

Mrs. Chas. H. Jones, Pierceton, Que., writes: "For years I have been a great sufferer with my heart and nerves. I would take shaking spells and a dizzy, swimming feeling would come over me. Night after night I would never close my eyes, and my head would ache as though it would burst. At last I had to keep to my bed, and though my doctor attended me from fall until spring, his medicine did not help me.

"I have now taken five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and it has done me more good than I ever believed a medicine could do. Words fail to express my gratitude for the wonderful cure brought about by this treatment."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes pale, weak, nervous men, women, and children strong, healthy, and happy. In pill form, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



The Work of The Y. M. C. A.

How Services Were Conducted Among the Men on the Montecey.

From the Montreal Star.

Mr. D. A. Budge, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in this city, has received an interesting letter from Private Archie McKellar, a former Montrealer, and an ex-assistant secretary of the local association. Private McKellar enlisted as one of the one hundred men to take the place of those killed and wounded with the first contingent Royal Canadian Regiment. He also acted as representative of the Young Men's Christian Association in connection with the Strathcona Horse. Through the Young Men's Christian Association an equipment was secured consisting of a folding organ, hymn-books, Testaments, magazines, periodicals, literature and illustrated papers, also a supply of games and writing paper. By means of these he opened a reading-room on board the SS. Montecey, and through the co-operation of Private Scott, of Halifax, and Private Evans, of Ottawa, was able to supply the men on board the ship with reading and writing materials and games during their voyage from Halifax to Capetown. Very few of the men seem to have brought any note paper, envelopes or other supplies with them, so that the association filled a very great need.

Private McKellar in his letter says:

The second Sunday a divine service was called for at eleven a.m., principally through the instrumentality of Captain Winter. When the hour arrived it was found that no provision had been made for such a service, there being no music or hymn-books. The Sergeant-Major asked me if we would undertake the musical part of the service. This we gladly did, and I got the organ and hymn-books ready. Captain Carpenter read the prayers, a good number of the officers being present.

All present seemed interested in the folding organ, and the officers requested that we should take it through to the field with us, as it would be of great service amongst the men. Without the hymns and music the service would have been a very tame affair. Each Sunday evening the association conducted a song service, Corporal McCormick, of Montreal, and Orderly Sergt. Wilson, of the Strathcona Horse, officiated at the organ during the voyage. The demand for books and games increased, and it kept us busy circulating the books, papers and magazines amongst the men during the evenings and looking after the same. Captain Winter, of Ottawa, is one of the most highly respected and popular officers on board. At the close of the service on the third Sunday he addressed the men on how to conduct themselves in South Africa, giving his experience in connection with the Egyptian campaign. He also especially warned the men concerning the value of sobriety, cleanliness and purity. One of the difficulties in holding services in the evening is the smallness of the rooms. The men were all broken up into units of one hundred and this makes the messes very small, but we move about from room to room and these song services are very greatly enjoyed by all on board the ship. We usually have from 75 to 100 present each time. Books were taken to the sick in the hospital, and also the guard-rooms.

For the first week after leaving Halifax it seemed as if two-thirds of the men were sick, and it was an awful sight. This last week on board has been the busiest of all. I have issued over 3,000 sheets of paper and envelopes in addition to the books and magazines which have been in constant use. A great many of the officers and men have expressed their thankfulness to the association for their great kindness in supplying the men with so many things free. On arrival in Capetown I expect to leave these supplies with the secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and when we reach the first contingent, if Dr. Barrie requires them, they can easily be sent for. There is considerable gambling on board, and many of the men have lost heavily. Some of them placed their money in my care so as to save it for them.

I am very glad I came under these circumstances, and I trust that the work we have sought to do will be a benefit to the men of the regiment.

When that tired feeling comes over you, drink Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Senor B. J. Cologan, the Spanish minister and dean of the diplomatic corps, has made a demand upon the Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese foreign office), in the strongest terms, for the immediate suppression of the Boxers, threatening that otherwise the powers concerned would land troops in China.

The Birmingham Argus, which keeps in pretty close touch with the colonial office, says: "We understand that a general election will be ordered as soon as Lord Roberts obtains an additional success. The government will ask the country what it wishes to do with the conquered republics."

Mrs. Dye died of smallpox at the quarantine hospital, Winnipeg, yesterday. The woman only reached there three days ago from Minneapolis and was ill on her arrival. Her husband is also in quarantine.

An extraordinary issue of the Gazette at Durban, yesterday, announced the existence of a fatal case of the bubonic plague in that place. The victim is an East Indian. The local authorities are strictly enforcing precautions.

TAYLOR WILL BE ELECTED

Martinite Candidate and Craig Have Withdrawn in Revelstoke Riding.

Revelstoke, May 25. — (Special.) — Lawrence, the Martin candidate, and Craig, Independent, have withdrawn. Taylor will go in by acclamation.

SUMMER COLDS.

No cold is so hard as a summer cold. It hangs on in spite of all ordinary treatments and frequently develops into consumption. It matters not what means have failed, you can rely absolutely on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to promptly and thoroughly cure every kind of cough and cold. It is universally used in the best families all over this great continent. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

PLUCKY LOHMAN.

He Makes Light of the Wounds He Received in Battle.

Westminster, May 25.—Napoleon Vachon died here, to-day, of consumption,. He was 42 years old and a native of Quebec.

Westminster friends received a letter today from Lohman, of the first contingent. He says he is all right again. One of the four bullets that hit him went through his lip, removed six teeth, went through his tongue and tonsil and grazed the jugular vein. His food, consisting of champagne, brandy, milk and eggs, went direct to the stomach through a hose. Lohman says it was a pity he didn't taste any of it.

WHERE ARE THE SKEPTICS?

In spite of all the evidence published in the daily press and even in spite of the testimony of your best friends you may still be skeptical regarding the unusual virtues of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Nothing short of an actual trial will prove to you beyond the possibility of doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is an absolute cure for piles. A single box will be sufficient to make you as enthusiastic as your neighbor in praising Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it is certain to cure you.

FOILED BURGLARS.

The Ledger Keeper Was Wide Awake and Saved the Bank.

Dundas, May 25.—Early this morning burglars entered the Canadian Bank of Commerce here and attempted to open the safe. Ledger-keeper White, who was sleeping over the bank, was awakened by the noise, and fired at the men through a hole in the floor. The men ran into the street, where they opened fire on the bank. Police were quickly on the scene and found nothing except the tools the men left behind them.

Don't dring the first thing the bartender offers. Call for Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey and insist on getting it.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time find it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend

Pulmonic Cough Cure

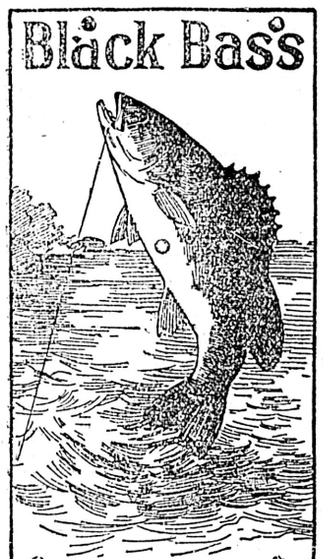
As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas

Black Bass



NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO

SUCCULENT AND TASTY

NO OTHER HEAVY GRADE TOBACCO IS SO PURE AND FRAGRANT

ASK YOUR Tobacconist FOR IT

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada for an Act of Incorporation of "The Accident & Guarantee Company of Canada" for the purpose of carrying on a general Accident, including sickness, and Guarantee Insurance business.

Montreal, Jan. 11th, 1900.

JOHN F. MACKIE.

Solicitors for Applicants.

SPECULATE.

BY CHARTS AND SECURE LARGE PROFITS.

This method of trading fully explained and illustrated in INS and OUTS OF WALL STREET, seventh revised edition just out; 87 illustrations; 150 pages. Popularly known as "The Chart Book." Mailed to any address for 10 cents stamps. LEWIS C. VAN RIPER, 11 Broadway, New York.

Want Your Money's Worth?

Then get the best



BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

It is a mistake to take the dealer's unknown ... when he says it is "just as good." It is not. He knows it. So do you.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

NEW YORK

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," under the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1896, wrote:—

"A good article will stand upon its own merits, and we may rely upon it that nothing will continue long which does not, in a more or less degree, harmonize with the statements which are published concerning it."

Mr. Hall Caine,

Author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman," "The Christian," etc., when speaking on "Criticism," recently, said:—

"When a thing that is advertised greatly is good it goes and goes permanently; when it is bad, it only goes for a while: the public finds it out."

The Proprietor of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

has said over and over again:—

"It is a fallacy to imagine that anything will sell just because it is advertised. How many nostrums have been started with glare and snuffed out in gloom? The fact is, a man is not easily gulled a second time; and every dissatisfied purchaser does ten times more harm than one satisfied does good. Assuredly the sale of more than 6,000,000 boxes of BEECHAM'S PILLS per annum, after a public trial of half-a-century, is conclusive testimony of their popularity, superiority and proverbial worth."

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival. In boxes, at all drug stores.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homœopathic Chemists, London England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

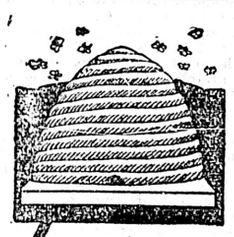
The Empire Typewriter.

After exhaustive tests expert and impartial judges pronounce it to be without a peer! Notwithstanding this great superiority it costs about half the price of other standard machines.

Viz: $60 and guaranteed.

The Williams M'f'g Co Limited, Montreal.

Agents at Vancouver: Thomson Stationery Co.



Hard Workers, You Need A Tonic!

Busy people gather more than honey in life. There are stings which come to those, who, in their search for wealth or fame, neglect their health. Enjoy the honey and avoid the stings. Keep in good health and success is easier. It's so easy to be healthful. The daily use of ABBEY'S SALT will positively keep you in good health. To those suffering from overwork sleep comes but slowly at times—the digestion may be impaired—there is no pleasure in work or recreation because the system is run down.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

will change all this. It is Nature's own remedy—the salts extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. It tones up the stomach, dissipates the bile, gives a natural and regular movement of the bowels and purifies the blood. Headaches are unknown where Abbey's is used.

Dr. J. C. Street, New York, N. Y., writes: "I have used ABBEY'S SALT with the most excellent results in treatment of Gastritis. In cases of Nervous Prostration with Nausea, I find that a few small doses will give immediate relief, and continued has effected a cure in every case. In Constipation I have had remarkable results from a daily dose, and in Dyspepsia most beneficial action and ultimate cures have been effected."

If you need a Spring cleansing, take ABBEY'S SALT. If you took ABBEY'S SALT regularly you would not need a Spring cleansing. Think this over carefully—it concerns your *daily* health! All Druggists. 25c. and 60c. per bottle.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 25,720,000 Bottles.

SOLE AGENTS: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Supplies the desired meat juices and flavor. It makes "good" cooking possible in the

CAMP AND HOME

Anyone can use it. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Outfitters.

A SAMPLE JAR sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents, or a 2-ounce jar for 50 cents.

Armour & Company, Chicago

A stock of Armour's Extract of Beef, Vigoral and Beef Extract and Vegetable Tablets is carried at our branch house, SEATTLE, WASH.

LANOLINE Toilet Preparations

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

Lanoline Toilet Soap

Toilet Lanoline for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

From all Chemists.

Darting Brothers.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

30-Guinea BICYCLE (ladies' or gent's) FREE
30 " PIANO FREE
30 " GOLD WATCH (ladies'-gent's) Free
30 " SEWING MACHINE FREE
TRIP to the PARIS EXHIBITION of 1900,
ALL EXPENSES PAID, VALUE 30 Guineas, FREE

In order to increase the circulation of the "Woman's World" we have made arrangements whereby any subscriber may gain a ladies' bicycle, value 30 guineas, a gentleman's bicycle, value 30 guineas,, a seven o ctave walnut piano, value 30 guineas, a gold watch, ladies' or gentlemen's, value 30 gu ineas, without any cost beyond the subscription money. This system is not intended f or the idler—to receive something for nothing—but for those who are willing to u se a little cleverness, in their spare time, for which they receive these handsome p rizes. Carriage paid to your door.

If you want any of the article les named above you can procure them by becoming a subscriber to the Woman's World. This m akes you eligible to participate in our method of procuring the artfeles named free of cost to you.

Every subscriber to the Woman's Wor ld is entitled to one of these prizes, according to conditions we send. Subscription for one year post free, 5s. 10d.

Send addressed envelope with stamp (of any country will do) for copy of paper and full instructions, how to proceed, also say which prize you select. Address:—

THE "WOMAN'S WORLD,"
BRENTFORD, LONDON, W., ENGLAND.

The Danube Is Floated

Came Off the Rock on Which She Was Held Last Night.

The Victoria's Officers Tell Why She Lost the Ocean Race.

Steamer Danube has been floated, and this morning proceeds to the Esquimalt marine ways in tow of the Maude for repairs. She slipped off the rock on which she has been hung up for several hours about 10 o'clock last night, two hours before the tide was in flood. Since she struck on Tuesday night her crew have been swinging out her cargo, and on Wednesday night when the tide was at its best and half of her cargo was out, a great effort was made to free her by the steamers Princess Louise, R. P. Rithet and Maude and the tug Sadie. She, however, did not budge, and when the tide began to run out the efforts were abandoned. The work of lighterage was then resumed. Yesterday hedges were placed to hold her in position as she became more buoyant, and the big centrifugal pump of diver McHardy, together with a small pump, kept the water down in her hold. Last night the divers went down and stuffed whatever holes they could find in her hull with waste, making her comparatively watertight, so much so that the big pump at once began to suck and had to be discarded. The small pump was from that time on sufficient to keep the hold as dry as could be expected. The divers could make no examination of her injuries and their nature will not be known until the steamer dies in the cradle of the marine railway to-day. It is not expected though, that she is seriously injured, for the rock on which she was held was a fairly flat and smooth one. Some small pinnacles though may have cut through her iron and some of her plates have undoubtedly been bent by the strain caused to her by the falling of the water. The portion of her cargo damaged by water is not as great as might be expected, for she had on board in her lower hold a large amount of coal for the White Pass & Yukon railway and considerable lumber, freight which does not suffer to any great extent from immersion. Scarcely more than fifty tons of her groceries and sundries, of which the principal portion of her cargo of over six hundred tons consisted, were damaged by the water which rose in the vessel's hold, and of this a goodly portion will not suffer much, for tinned goods and such groceries lose nothing more than their labels in water. What rolled oats and feed, etc., that were in the swim though were destroyed. The cargo that remained in her when she floated was discharged as she lay at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf, whither she was towed last night. The Princess Louise took north a large amount of the disabled steamer's freight and the Amur, due to-morrow, will take up the balance when she leaves for the north.

VICTORIA BROKE DOWN.

Her Officers Claim That She Would Have Beaten the Glenogle But For An Accident.

"If we had not had a break down in the engine-room when we were three days out we'd have run away from the Glenogle," said one of her engineers when the steamer Victoria arrived at the outer wharf yesterday afternoon, two days behind the more recent addition to the N.P. fleet. There is patriotism to a steamer as well as to a Queen and the Victoria's officers and crew resent the imputation that the Glenogle beat their vessel in the long race across the Pacific. The officers of the Glenogle, on the other hand, offer to bet all their belongings that their vessel "can steam rings around the Victoria—if the company would only let them use the coal"; and there the matter rests. Both have won according to their own story. The case for the Glenogle is that she arrived fro mYokohama two days faster than the Victoria arrived from Kobe, averaging 13¾ knots all the way. The Victoria's officers say that the passage from Kobe means some twenty hours more steaming, but even with this handicap, they claim that they would have passed their rival—had they not broken down. The break, a slight accident, occurred when they were three days out, and it delayed them 22 hours, laying to until the injuries were repaired. Until then they had been making 14 knots, and when they proceeded, they were so hindered by the damaged mechanism of her engine room, that no more than 12 knots was averaged for the remainder of the voyage. The Breconshire, which left earlier on the same day they sailed, was passed when two days out, passed them when they were laying to, but they passed her again on the fifth day out. She is the slowest of the fleet and is not expected to reach here until Sunday.

The Victoria had 291 passengers, two only being Europeans. Mr. Atkinson, of Kobe, bounds to Iowa and H. Whetham, The remainder were Japanese. Of these 253, three being stowaways, were landed here. She had a very light cargo, but 75 tons in all, of which 935 packages were landed at the outer wharf. The freight for here consisted of rice, mineral water, and that Chinese delicacy, "chop suey." The smallness of her freight is due to the fact that she was suddenly turned back from Kobe to go into the Nome trade. She will be prepared for that service as soon as she reaches Tacoma.

Capt. Pantor says that she will probably make Cape Nome a way port on the voyage to the Orient hereafter, which will mean a difference of about five days in the time. While bound into the Straits she passed her sister liners, Olympia and the Garonna, both bound to Cape Nome, and a steam schooner with a big lumber laden hulk in tow outbound.

The Victoria went on to Tacoma about 6 p.m.

BRITISH STEAMERS BARRED.

From Doing Business With the Hawaiian Islands After June.

Now that the Hawai bill has passed the United States congress and the territory of Hawaii becomes an integral part of the United States, as soon as it is put into force, the merchants of Honolulu are much worried over its effect on the business of the steamship lines which have been carrying freight and passengers between Honolulu and the Pacific Coast and the Orient. The steamers of the Canadian-Australian line plying between British Columbia, the Islands and Australia will not be affected by the change. They will continue doing business as heretofore, but the steamers of the Occidental and Oriental line and the Tayo Kisen Kaisha line, as well as the Moana of the Oceanic line, being British vessels, will not be able to carry freight or passengers from Honolulu to San Francisco or vice versa, as British vessels, under the conditions of the United States shipping laws are not allowed to carry freight or passengers between two American ports. The merchants of the islands are much worried in consequence, for this means that a large fleet of big steamers will be restricted from doing business. Included in the fleet that fly the Union Jack, and therefore are "put out of the business" are the Coptic, Doric and Gaelic, of the Occidental and Oriental line, the American Maru, Nippon Maru and Hongkong Maru, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line and the Moana, of the Oceanic line. The steamers will call at Honolulu en route to the Orient, and to Australia, but will take nothing to or from that port. Until the three new steamers are built at Philadelphia for the Oceanic line, the Honolulu trade will therefore suffer.

OVERCROWDING STEAMERS.

Trouble Feared on the Steamer Aberdeen, Bound From Seattle to Nome.

The rumor of muntiny on the steamer Aberdeen undoubtedly originated in the belief that it was possible. According to the news received from passengers in letters put ashore at Neah Bay, the steamer was greatly overloaded. Nine men and women left her there, and the stories they tell of the conditions on that steamer are not pleasant. Under her old license the Aberdeen is entitled to carry 25 first-class and 6 steerage passengers. She had 250 on board. The Aberdeen sailed from Seattle on Monday, and over a hundred of her passengers were without accommodation. Forty men and women were obliged to sleep about the decks. When off Port Townsend it was decided to go in there to discharge some of the passengers, but the master, fearing action of the authorities, decided not to go in there. A call was, however, made at Neah Bay, where some of the passengers were put ashore. This was too far away to allow of the authorities stopping the steamer. The returning passengers said it was feared that the passengers would mutiny.

MARINE NOTES.

German ship Marie, on which 70 per cent. re-insurance was paid, arrived in Honolulu on May 6. She was only 76 days out from Newcastle, but as three vessels which carried the same class of coal as she did, had been on fire, the underwriters got scared and began re-insuring.

Steamer Cottage City called early this morning on her way North. Three Victorians went North on her—J. F. Clearihue, N. P. Shaw and Miss M. F. Sanderson.

J. Robertson—he of the giant rafts, which gave many a Pacific Coast mariner some uneasy nights—is back from Japan. He has in contemplation a project for sending monster cigar-shaped rafts containing millions of feet of lumber to Japan.

British ships Andamurchan and Lindfield are on berth at Santa Rosalia for the Royal Roads.

There is a prospect that before long an advance will be made in the freight rates to Australia. Already an increase has been made in steamship freight rates thither from the Atlantic. Within the past three weeks an advance of 25 per cent. was made.

Steamer Victoria passed the steamer Sekh off the Cape bound to the Orient with a big cargo.

VANCOUVER POLITICS.

Conservative Candidate Addresses a Meeting at the City Hall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 25.—The city hall was crowded to-night when the members of the party line Conservative ticket spoke. Mr. Charles Wilson went over most of the planks of the platform, and suggested that in lieu of useless anti-Chinese legislation they should empower the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to insert clauses in contracts which were carried out on works authorized by private bills. He said he had never stated that the Coast Kootenay line was not feasible, but believed there were many difficulties in the way at present and that even if Mr. Ryder were sent to London he would be unable to raise the money. He thought that they should have proper surveys made, ascertain the capabilities of the country and then the whole matter would be on a sound basis for the inducement of capital. He was in favor of the principle of an eight-hour law, not necessarily "the" eight-hour law. Ald. Wood, Capt. Taylor and Mayor Garden spoke briefly, but made no new points of particular interest. W. J. Bowser gave an amusing description of the political antics of Messrs. McQueen and McPherson. ?

A BUNDLE OF NERVES.

Nerve force is the very life of man and every organ of the human body is dependent upon it. Just as soon as the blood gets thin and watery and fails to supply nourishment to the nerves, there comes a train of nervous disorders, nervous prostration, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity and death. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food rebuilds and revitalizes the nerve cells wasted by disease, overwork and worry. It is beyond doubt the world's greatest restorative. Recommended by your family physician. All Druggists recommend and sell it.

SOUTH MANCHESTER ELECTION.

Hon. William Peel, Unionist, Returned By a Large Majority.

London, May 26.—The elections for a member of the House of Commons to represent South Manchester, in place of the Marquis of Lorne, who resigned on the death of his father, when he assumed the title of Duke of Argyll, and who has gone to the House of Lords, was fought on the "Khaki" platform, and resulted in a very large increase of the Unionist vote, Hon. Wm. Peel being returned. The result of the voting was as follows: Hon. Wm. Peel, Unionist, 5,597; Mr. Llef Jones, Radical, 3,458; Unionist majority, 2,039. At the previous election the vote stood: Marquis of Lorne, Liberal-Unionist, 4,457; Sir Henry Roscoek, Home-Ruler, 3,379; Liberal-Unionist majority, 78. South Manchester was undoubtedly a Liberal district from 1887 to 1895, when the Marquis of Lorne was elected by a majority of only 78. The constituency was formerly represented by Sir Henry Roscoe, Home-Ruler. Thus both in the Isle of Wight division of Hampshire, where, as announced yesterday, Capt. Seeley, Unionist, was elected by a majority of 1,062 over Mr. Baring, Liberal. In South Manchester, this week, an unprecedented large majority has been recorded in favor of the war candidates. This will immensely strengthen the government in its alleged determination to force a general election before the war fever abates.



IT MEANS RUIN TO YOUR SHOES
PACKARD'S Dressings will save them from an untimely fate, and can be had at all shoe stores.
Large size, 25c. Pony size, 15c.
L. H. PACKARD & CO., Montreal.

THE RUBENS VEST

PATENTED.
The Rubens Vest is the BEST undershirt ever devised for infants. No BUTTONS, PINS, or STRINGS required. No pulling over the head to worry small children. Its use is recommended by the most eminent physicians for its efficient protection of lungs and abdomen. For sale by all leading Dry Goods stores.

ROYAL DRAWING ROOM.

Princess of Wales Presides at a Brilliant Affair.

London, May 25.—The last drawing room of the season was held this afternoon at Buckingham Palace by the Princess of Wales, in behalf of the Queen. The fine, bright weather which prevailed attracted great crowds to witness the arrivals. Presentations were numerous.

ROSSLAND RIDING.

Mr. Mackintosh Is Having Gratifying Success.

Grand Forks, May 25.—Mr. C. H. Mackintosh is having a walk-over in the Boundary country. He addressed the miners at Phoenix to-night, and will appear at Eholt to-morrow night. The manner in which he floored Mr. Curtis at the Greenwood meeting on Wednesday night is the talk of the country. Mr. Curtis is beginning to realize that the mining vote has swung to his opponents.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

HUMPHREYS'
Telephone No. 905
LONDON
When in London telephone 27 Charterhouse Square, they will send to your hotel or tell you the nearest chemist who keeps Humphreys' Specifics, "77" for Grip and Colds. Specific "4" for Diarrhœa, very important when travelling.
Specific "1" for Fevers, Congestion.
Specific "10" for Dyspepsia, Indigestion.
Specific "15" for Rheumatism.
Specific "16" for Malaria.
Specific "26" for Sea-Sickness.
Specific "27" for Kidney and Bladder.
Manual of all diseases, especially about children, sent free.
For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c. each. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John streets, New York.
32 Rue Etienne-Marcel, 32, Paris.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Jersey Men Quit Butter Making and Take to Fighting.

London, May 25.—Serious trouble is threatening between the British and French residents of St. Heliers, Island of Jersey, owing to the pro-Boer attitude of the French. There have been several collisions and this morning the troops were forced to charge with fixed bayonets to prevent the demonstrators from invading the French quarters. Thirty arrests were made.

The French consul has represented the situation to the British foreign office, with the result that the latter has wired to the Governor, Lieut.-General Edward Hopton, holding him personally responsible for the maintenance of order.

FOR CRONJE.

Russians Will Help Furnish the Free House Given By Great Britain.

Moscow, May 25.—The subscription list for the silver plate to be presented to General Cronje, the Boer commander now in St. Helena, includes 29,000 names, representing 7,000 rubles. The testimonial will take the form of a punch bowl with twelve ladles. It will not be presented until after the war is over.

Lithographing
Job Printing
Label Printing
Book Binding
Embossing

Samples and Prices Will be Furnished on Application

THE COLONIST PRESSES are noted for the excellence of the work turned out in the above branches Each Department is thoroughly equipped for every class of Commercial work, the best of workmen are employed, and only first-class material used. The facilities are such that promptness is assured in the delivery of orders, and prices are based upon a fair profit being earned.

THE ATTENTION of all classes of Business and Professional Men is called to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with everything requisite in the Stationery line, where Engraving, Printing, Binding or Embossing is required, and of a character and at a price, considering quality of work, equal to that produced anywhere on the continent.

THE ATTENTION of Mining Men is also directed to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with Stock Certificates of Original Design of the Very Highest Class, Stock Books, Registers, Etc.

THE COLONIST

JOHNSTONS FLUID BEEF
J. F. B. contains all the nourishing properties of Beef.
J. F. B. is invaluable in the Sick Room.
J. F. B. is most palatable and invigorating.
J. F. B. is inexpensive.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

Five hundred white miners and mine laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and Comox mines. Apply to the managers of the said mines.

Sgd. WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO., Limited Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, Charles Richard Lawson, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria at the next sittings thereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor license from the premises in respect of which the same is now held by me, the North Pacific Saloon, Victoria, to the premises at the corner of View and Douglas streets, known as the Vernon Block, and from me to Forbes George Vernon.

Dated at Victoria, this 15th day of March, 1900. CHARLES RICHARD LAWSON.

NOTICE

No firecrackers, squibs, or other noisy, or dangerous substance will be allowed to be set off or thrown within the city limits during any of the days of the Queen's Birthday Celebration, except between the hours of 8 p. m. and 12 p. m. The police have orders to see that this is strictly obeyed.

By order of the Police Commissioners,

FRANCIS PAGE, Clerk

Victoria, May 21st, 1900.

Lakeside Hotel
COWICHAN LAKE.
This popular resort, situated on the shore of Cowichan Lake, one of the largest on Vancouver Island, six hundred feet above the sea, is noted for fly fishing. Tourists visiting British Columbia should not fail to pay this charming spot a visit. Special tickets are issued by the E. & N. Railway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, good for 15 days—$5.00 return.
PRICE BROS.

We are all interested in pure food and drink.
Our health depends upon It.
Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa
Queen's Dessert Chocolate and
Famous Blend Coffee
being not only pure but of the very finest quality, are a boon to every household in Canada.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THESE GOODS.

Brain Workers
Say they are not as strong as they used to be. It is their constitution that is run down, and they instinctively avoid medecine.
A stimulant is required to purify and build them p again.
Vin Mariani does the work.
Try it and you will feel young and strong again.
VIN MARIANI
The Famous Ideal French Tonic.
Nourishes Refreshes Strengthens Sustains
WHAT IS SAID OF IT.
John P. Sousa: "To Brain Workers it is invaluable."
Henri Rochefort: "Vin Mariani completely reformed my constitution"
Emile Zola: "A veritable scientific fountain of youth."
Alex. Dumas: "The exquisite Vin Mariani is health."
At all druggists. Refuse Substitutes.
CANADIAN AGENTS,
LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.
87 St. James Street, - MONTREAL.

JOHN NOBLE COSTUMES
These Famous Costumes are sent direct by Parcel Post, safely packed on receipt of Order and remittance from The Largest Firm of Costume makers in the World, JOHN NOBLE, LTD., Brook Street Mills, Manchester, Eng. THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.
They are guaranteed to be singularly high class in cut, finish and material, and far superior in make to shop bought costumes. All orders are promptly executed and full satisfaction given to Customers or their money Refunded. Owing to the reduced tariff it will be more advantageous than ever for thrifty purchasers to send to JOHN NOBLE.
These Costumes are thoroughly well-made and finished in two very excellent wearing fabrics of good appearance (1) John Noble Cheviot Serge, a stout weather-resisting fabric and (2) The John Noble Costume Coating, a cloth of lighter weight and smoother surface.
PATTERNS of which are Sent POST FREE.
A Full Dress Length of either cloth (6yds., 52 ins. wide) for $1.80. Postage, 80c. When ordering, please state colour and stock size required.
Colours are Black, Navy, Brown, Khaki, Myrtle, Grey, Fawn, and Royal Blue.
Sizes in Stock are 34, 36, 38ins round bust (under arms); Waists, 24, 26, 28 ins.; Skirts being 38, 40, 42 ins. long in front. Any other size CAN BE MADE TO MEASURE, 40c. extra.

Model 1499.
An attractive well made Young Lady's Costume. Carefully finished Coat, square back and well finished Tailor Skirt.
Lengths and Prices:—
0 33 36 39 42 46 50 inches.
$1.80 2.07 2.40 2.81 2.44 2.56 each.
Carriage, 60c. Lengths are from top of collar to edge of skirt in front.
Model 1506.
$1.35 Fashionable Costume Skirt, well gored, with one box pleat at back. Perfect fitting round hips. Made in the John Noble Cheviot Serge or Costume Coating. Price $1.35. Carriage, 45c.
Model 200.
$2.56 A Stylish Design. The latest Skirt with one box pleat at back and well cut Eton Jacket, prettily trimmed tailor stitching as sketch. Price only $2.56, complete. Carriage, 65c. extra. Skirt alone, $1.35. Carriage, 45c
SILK BLOUSE well made in white cambric, embroidered front, linen collar and cuffs. $1.20. Carriage, 36c.
$2.56
The New Catalogue illustrating hundreds of lines in Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Jackets, Millinery, House Linens, Lace Curtains, Boys' Suits, Waterproofs, &c., sent Post Free to any reader of this paper.
Patterns and Estimates for the making of any kind of Costumes sent Post Free. Please name this paper when writing and send direct to—
John Noble, Ld., BROOK ST. MILLS Manchester, Eng

Ireland's Famous Whiskies.
WILLIAM JAMESON'S HARP BRAND
GEO. ROE'S STAR BRAND
"D.W.D." SHAMROCK BRAND
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE
DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., Ltd.
TO BE HAD OF ALL LEADING GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

Use JUBILEE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

WILSON BROS.
AGENTS,
Victoria and Vancouve

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, May 25.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

During the last 24 hours the barometer fell rapidly along the Coast in advance of an extensive ocean low area, which, as it crossed the province, caused high southerly winds in the Straits and a general rain along the Coast. There are no immediate indications of settled fine, warm weather, though much rain is not expected in this vicinity.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	58
New Westminster	46	56
Kamloops	44	60
Calgary	32	70
Winnipeg	56	86
Portland, Ore.	50	58
San Francisco, Cal.	48	62

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m., (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Winds mostly southerly; generally fair; occasional showers.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds; occasional rains; not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 25

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	49	Mean	53
Noon	52	Highest	59
5 p.m.	57	Lowest	48

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.....30 miles southeast.
Noon.....32 miles southeast.
5 p.m.....16 miles west.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Rain—.07 inch.
Sunshine—3 hours 18 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.538
Corrected.....29.556
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....29.66

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

Gideon Hicks Co.	Onions & Pilmley.
S. Leiser & Co.	Rev. Barraclough.
W. A. Ward.	J. Darling.
Weller Bros.	Patterson Shoe Co.
Vic. Phoenix Brew.	Albion Iron Wks.
Vic. B. & S. Co.	S. Oliver.
R. P. Rithet & Co.	Valo & Brooks.
M. Burns & Co.	G. E. Munroe & Co.
L. Goodacre.	John Bell.
Vic. L. & Mfg. Co.	Earsman, H. & Co.
F. R. Stewart & Co.	Chas. T. Rupell.
E. G. Prior & Co.	S. Leiser & Co.
H. Young & Co.	H. C. Beeton & Co.
E. B. Marvin & Co.	F. C. Davidge & Co.
H. E. L.	Rowland Mach. Co.
Hickman T. H. Co.	E. B. Marvin & Co.
Elford & Smith.	Turner, B. & Co.
Thos. Earle.	D Spencer
R. P. Rithet & Co.	Wilson Bros.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

L. Feist.	Mrs. Braydon.
G. Summer.	Geo. Murry.
Mr. Barsett.	T. Stair.
M. Capper.	F. W. Clayton.
J. Spencer.	W. Dopp.
F. McCleren.	Mr. Toban.
John Dunn.	F. Saunders.
J. Stevens.	F. E. Rollinger.
C. Ruddick.	Miss Baker.
E. Ellis.	Mrs. John.
J. Kell?.	Chas. Adsit.
Miss Payne.	John Mungell.
Miss Worth.	Rachael Dew
N. Elliot.	and sister.
Mrs. Elliott.	A. Armstrong.
E. Adams.	C. Johnson.
Mrs. Adams.	Sixty-five excursion
John Braydon.	65 excursionists.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

K. V. Munro.	A. H. Macgowan.
E. W. Falkney.	Hans Helgesen.
Mr. Blatchford.	Capt. Bowdle.
Miss McLeish.	Lieut. Vahl.
W. Banham.	Lieut. French.
M. Glover.	120 non-coms and
L. Marks.	men and families.
C. R. King.	

In an attack on a tram car of the Park avenue division of the Transit Company at Compton and Park avenues, St. Louis, several shots were fired by the guards and three persons wounded, one seriously. At an early hour yesterday an attempt was made to blow up a street car on the Spalding avenue line of the Transit Company with dynamite. Two explosions were heard, but as far as known nobody was injured.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

MR. MILLS REPLIES.

Sir,—Mr. D. W. Higgins in his letter published in your issue of the 25th inst. has quoted only a portion of my remarks at the Colwood meeting on Monday last. I stated that the cost of constructing the railway line alone from the Coast to Midway would be about $15,000 per mile, except about forty miles thereof that would cost between $40,000 and $50,000 per mile. That Lieut. Palmer, R.E., had stated in his report, to be found in the Provincial Library, that a modified route could be discovered whereby this forty miles of expensive construction would be reduced by 25 miles. That my authority for my statement was Mr. H. P. Bell, C. ., of this city. I now refer to Mr. H. P. Bell, C.E., estimate of the costs which is subject to revision when an instrumental survey of the line shall be made of the Point Roberts' scheme, published in the Daily Colonist of the 21st September, 1899.

12 miles of line from Ladners to junction with main line, at $12,000 ..... $144,000
52 miles of main line from Boundary Bay to Chilliwack, at $15,000 780,000

I believe I am correct in saying that a new route has been recently discovered whereby the forty miles of expensive construction above mentioned will be greatly reduced.

S. PERRY MILLS.

Big Military Manoeuvres

Another Demonstration to Be Held by Japan for Russia's Notice.

A Gathering of Troops to Be Held on an Unprecedented Scale.

As the Victoria sailed on the same day as did the Glenogle, little news further than that received by the already arrived vessel was obtained from the Oriental papers brought by her. One interesting item of news was, however, learned. This was to the effect that, following on the recent naval manoeuvres of Japan, which many regarded as a demonstration, military manoeuvres are to be held on a large scale by the Japanese. Discussing the recent manoeuvres and the contemplated military gathering of Japanese troops, the Kobe Chronicle says: "The Japanese war office undoubtedly regarded the recent naval operations to some extent as a demonstration—as indication that the renewed activity of Russia in Korea was disapproved, and could and would be resisted by force, if Japanese interests were in any way threatened. For it seems to us an incontestable proposition that, while Japan is anxious to maintain peace, essential as this is for her commercial and industrial development, she is at the same time thoroughly determined that Russia shall not elbow her out of the peninsula which she holds to be within her legitimate sphere of influence. From this point of view the naval manoeuvres may be regarded as being in part an indication at least of Japan's ability to interfere. They are to be followed within three or four months by military manoeuvres, also on a scale unprecedented in Japan, and also having the very good excuse of being held with a view to test the efficiency of the new brigades and divisions organized within the last few years. Nevertheless we do not think the Japanese government is anxious to move or anxious to find a pretext for any aggressive action. Everything depends upon Russia. So long as Russia shows no desire or intention of annexing or 'leasing' or purchasing under commercial pretexts, any part of Korean territory, so long will Japan remain content with the status quo. But the slightest indication of an aggressive tendency on the part of Russia in Korea will make it impossible for any Japanese ministry, eager as it may be for the maintenance of peace, to prevent action that would inevitably tend to a declaration of protectorate over, or annexation of, the peninsular 'empire,' with all the consequences this would entail. There is, it is true, a party growing up in Japan which is not content with the status quo, and which urges that Japan owes it to herself to take prompt and immediate action to defend interests that are threatened now or in the immediate future. But this is not a doctrine that is likely to prove acceptable to the present ministry, and we therefore hold that, whether the manoeuvres were or were not intended as a demonstration, Japan will not take the aggressive unless her interests are attacked."

A Korean correspondent of the Kobe Herald writes that many are leaving there on account of the fear of an outbreak of war.

The exodus of gold from Japan continues.

Plague is on the increase at Osaka, Japan, Hongkong and in Taipah, Formosa. At the latter place 460 cases have occurred this year, with 321 deaths.

MUNYON'S LIVER CURE

Munyon's Liver Cure will positively cure biliousness, constipation, jaundice and torpid liver, bilious headache, sick headache, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, tired, worn-out feeling, highly-colored urine, wind in the stomach, pain and soreness in the right side under the lower ribs, depressed and dull spirits and restless nights. Price 25c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25c a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease

Doings in Parliament

Government Reluctance to Investigate West Huron Frauds.

Dominion Looks After Manitoba Lepers but Refuses British Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 19.—The coon has come down. No, not quite; he has promised to do so, and between the two, the promise and the fulfilment, there is a wide difference, as old-time Liberals who had pinned their faith to the carrying out of the Ottawa convention programme well know. Day had fully dawned yesterday when the weary legislators left the parliament buildings for their temporary homes in this city. The previous four hours had been momentous ones for the country. They had seen the government driven along by a triumphant opposition to that point that there was no escape from granting an investigation into the election frauds. For three days the official Liberals had argued against it, but after the challenge of Mr. Foster and the speech of Mr. Richardson, the Liberal member for Lisgar, Sir Wilfrid took to cover. Mr. Richardson had informed the house that he would vote for the opposition amendment unless the administration would pledge itself to appoint a commission of Superior court judges to sift these frauds to the bottom. When Mr. Foster spoke he referred to the chestnuts of reported Conservative corruption which Mr. Cowan had brought up against the opposition, and he invited the Premier to submit everything relating to electoral fraud in Canada, no matter how far back it might be necessary to go, to an independent judicial tribunal. The Premier dodged the issue for a while. He argued that he would not have granted a committee of inquiry last session had he known that the Conservatives had the information respecting the West Huron frauds in their possession before the expiration of the forty days within which a protest can be lodged under the Controverted Elections Act. Finally he admitted what his followers had been arguing against for three days, that a gross system of ballot manipulating and ballot switching had prevailed in this country for many years, and he promised that there should be an exhaustive and thorough investigation by the highest judges in the land, and that the evil-doers should be punished, even if special legislation had to be adopted to accomplish this end. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster, Mr. Quinn and Mr. Clancy pressed for details of the reference to the commission, but the Premier was somewhat chary about committing himself. He said he would not be dragged into details, and he would not admit that he was offering a compromise. A considerable time elapsed before Sir Charles got an opportunity to question the Premier, and in the meantime many Conservatives had left the house. The opposition leader had accepted the Premier's promise in good faith, and when he came to ask for particulars the opposition did not get much satisfaction. The division took place, and the Conservatives having been caught napping, the government's majority was larger than it otherwise would have been.

There is much speculation, in view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's peculiar attitude yesterday, as to when the commission will be appointed. Both Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper asked that it should get to work at once, in order that the findings of the commission might be known to the country before the great appeal to the people, which cannot be long delayed. The Premier, by his refusal to furnish any particulars, invited the suspicion that the elections will be held before the commission reports to parliament. Sir Wifrid pretends to be sincere in his efforts to expose the frauds with which his party is associated, and to bring the guilty ones to justice. Why was it necessary, then, for him to wait to be driven to this course by a fighting opposition? If the government know about these election frauds to-day, they knew about them last August, as the evidence forthcoming was sufficiently strong then to warrant the appointment of a commission as it is to-day. The only reason that can be given for the government's tardy action is the fear that many of their followers would have bolted when the division took place, and the effect upon the country at large of a refusal to grant an inquiry.

Sir Wilfrid was put in a peculiar position this week. The debates committee has had so much trouble with the French translators that it was at last deemed necessary to hold an examination of the members of the translators' staff. The result was a decision, apart altogether from the political proclivities of the French translators, to recommend the dismissal of three of the old men and the appointment in their places of three others who had passed a very superior examination. One of the three to be removed, Mr. Gelinas, is a great friend of the Premier and a brother-in-law of Mr. Desmarais, M. P. for St. James division of Montreal. The Premier made an urgent appeal for the retention of Mr. Gelinas, but it was of no avail. His own followers would not hear of such a thing. Mr. Somerville, of North Wentworth and Brant, told the house some pretty plain things. Referring to the examination which Gelinas had written, Mr. Somerville said that he had skipped all the hard sentences in the translation, and did not do half the work given to him. Mr. Somerville gave this final dig to his leader: "The less said about Mr. Gelinas as a translator the better for him, as he may have to make his living outside of the public service after this." Mr. Richardson spoke in a similar strain. The Premier was greatly annoyed at the turn the discussion took, and when the motion was put, Sir Wilfrid finding the whole house against him, had to agree to it.

According to an answer which the acting minister of the interior gave to Mr. Murcotte this week, there are 129,920 acres of land under license in the Yukon territory. The first nine berths granted in the territory were disposed of at public competition, the average bonus per mile received being $172.35. On each berth subsequently granted a bonus of $250 per square mile has been paid.

Red tape at the war office is still preventing the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Company from paying its insurance to the next of kin to the brave Canadians who have lost their lives in South Africa. It appears that the war office has had to ask for an official report on the deaths of the Canadians, and until this report has been received it will not be possible to issue the certificates of death.

The government warmly resents the charge that it has adopted regulations for the purpose of assisting the Standard Oil Company to secure control of the oil market in Canada. Mr. Fielding in his speech the other day maintained that every steptaken by the government in relation to the oil business has been for the purpose of removing burdens from the restrictions, reducing the cost of handling the oil and cheapening the article to the consumer. Mr. Fielding, however, neglected to inform the house to what extent the price of oil has increased during the past two years, and notwithstanding the lofty tone assumed by the government, there is an unquestioned belief that the permission to import oil in tank steamers has contributed in great degree to enabling the great oil octopus to squeeze its rivals out of the market. As showing how the wholesale price of oil has gone up in two years, the following comparative prices of American oil in bulk F. O. B. at Buffalo, as taken from invoices of the Standard Oil Company, may be given:

1898.	Per Gal.
May	$4 55
September	4 79
November	5 04
1899.	
March	5 29
July	5 29
August	5 54
October	6 79
December	7 54
1900.	
February	7 79
March	8 00

There is an inconsistency in Mr. Fisher's answer to Col. Prior respecting leprosy in Canada. At the present time there are 19 patients in the lazaretto at Tracadie, N. B. Fourteen of these lepers are from New Brunswick, one each from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and three from Manitoba. The Manitoba cases originally came from Iceland, and were transferred from Manitoba to Tracadie in 1897. Mr. Fisher declared that he had never been requested to take any lepers from British Columbia to Tracadie or to assume the cost of their maintenance in British Columbia. He stated, however, that the government in February, 1898, had declined to take charge of the Darcey Island lepers because, by an amendment of the Quarantine Act in 1872, the clauses relating to public health, which gave the department of agriculture administrative powers, under statutory direction, in cases of outbreak of sickness in the province, were eliminated and the administration in all such matters thereby relegated to the provincial government. If this be so, British Columbia may well ask Mr. Fisher how it comes about that the Dominion government has assumed charge of the lepers found in Manitoba, transported them to New Brunswick, and are now maintaining them at the expense of the federal treasury? It looks like another instance of British Columbia being discriminated against to the disadvantage of more favored provinces.

TONY'S MARRIAGE.

He Was Looking For a Wife to Support Him.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The marriage of Tony, the bootblack, was a matter of indifference to him—in fact, just another of his escapades down Second avenue way. Why he got married he did not know exactly. Perhaps he was celebrating an unusually lucky day or an unusually blue March sky and warm March sun. At any rate, the particular day on which he took to wife Cetta Fieralli was both bright of sky, warm of sun and a time of good fortune. All of Tony's customers had put on their russet shoes, which he liked to shine best, partly because the price was double that for doing black ones, and partly because more gratifying results could be obtained with the yellow paste and the pungent brown varnish for the soles.

At the end of this particular Saturday, therefore, Tony found himself with $2 in his pocket, in the warm sun on the corner and face to face with the tantalizing sky. Even on ordinary days his profits burned in his pockets, and now, with $2 at hand, there was a conflagration. Manifestly it had to be spent. The easiest solution was a prolonged spree, to last until Monday. This, however, was an every-week occurrence and not befitting a white-letter day. His taste for liquors was simple, and a dollar would last for a two days' spree at Franks, and after the Italian version of whisky had been paid for, enough would yet remain for onions, crackers and a hunk of bologna wherewith to break his fast. He did not believe he could drink $2 worth, chianti and such things being insipid. The carouse was thrown over. He would just walk through Little Italy and see what turned up.

In East 111th street he ran across Cetta, with her bright shawl about her shoulders and her head bare. He would talk to Cetta awhile and ask her how she was doing in the vermicelli factory. Cetta was doing nicely, making $1 a day. That seemed like a good deal, but he could make as much as that himself when he tried. Cetta was a nice girl, too; fairly good-looking. He had known her a long time, but didn't care much for her, thinking more of Maria, but Maria didn't work. Suddenly an inspiration came to him. Cetta should help him celebrate.

"Cetta," he said, 'let's get married." Now, Cetta was 29 and likely to be an old maid; she was not surprised at all.

"When?" she said in Italian.

"Now," said Tony; "we'll run away." Clearly, the wedding must be unusual, and formal functions in Petty Italy cost money, just as on Fifth avenue. But Cetta wanted a wedding and a veil, and suggested next week.

"No," said Tony; "I'll be out of the notion. Now? Yes? Very well. No? Very well." He shrugged his shoulders.

"Si," said Cetta.

"Come along," said Tony, and he went to get a license from the clerk who was in his "Polit Disteck." The alderman who had gotten Tony's vote married them and kissed the bride, which pleased Tony.

"Where shall we go now?" he asked.

"Let us visit the grandparents down town." They took an open car and went on their wedding journey.

Monday morning bright and early Tony appeared at the barber shop with a push wagon. "Whatta de matt?" the Italian barber asked. "Gon taka chair," said Tony.

A customer that day asked where the bootblack was. The Italian barber shrugged his shoulders.

"Married," he said. "Doana knowa whether regular or just run away with gal."

"Well, isn't he going to work here."

"Doana hafter; she works." The barber stirred the soap in the mug with the lather brush.

TO THE ELECTORS
..OF..
Victoria City Electoral District.

Gentlemen: We beg respectfully to inform you that we are candidates for election in the forthcoming contest for the Local Legislature, and solicit your support.

We are opposed to the present Provincial Administration, and shall take an early opportunity of expressing our views on the issues of the day.

Your obedient servants,

J. H. TURNER,
H. DALLAS HELMCKEN
A. E McPHILLIPS
RICHARD HALL.

NOTICE.

To Captains and Owners of Vessels

Union Ship Carpenters and Caulkers will not work on any vessels that are hauled into the Central Ship Yard.

By order of the President.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!!

Store and office fittings. Carpenter work of all kinds.

J. P. BURGESS,
Carpenter and Builder.
10 Broughton St.

25c. Off the Dollar
—AT—
Stoddart's Jewelry Store
65 Yates street, one door from corner of Broad street
Nickel Alarm Clocks, 80c
NICKEL STEM WIND AND STEM SET WATCHES $1.50.
This month only.

NOTICE.

In order to provide suitable accommodation for the large number of visitors expected here during the approaching festivities, the Secretary of the Celebration Committee will be pleased to receive the names and addresses of those having furnished rooms to let, if sent in writing to Box 126.

MONUMENTS.
BE SURE TO
GET STEWART'S PRICES
on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

A Bazaar and Floral Fete
Will be Held at the
Agricultural Hall, Saanichton, On
SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd.

For the benefit of the funds for a new rectory. Prizes will be given for the best decorated wheels and conveyances. There will be classes for ladies, gentlemen and children. A double quartette of mandolins and guitars will perform during the afternoon. The bazaar will be open from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., and again from 7 p. m. till 12 o'clock, when the hall will be cleared for dancing. Refreshments, 25 cents. Entrance, Adults, 25 cents; dance tickets, $1.00; children, 10 cents. Trains will run from Victoria at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m., returning after entertainment.

OUR MAGNIFICENT NEW
WALL PAPER
DEPARTMENT
IN OUR
New Building
WAS OPENED
MONDAY, MAY 7th 1900.

The finest examples of Wall Paper Art Exhibits from Japan, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, United States and Canada, are to be found in our new building which is devoted exclusively to the Wall Paper interests.

FREE Samples and Booklet free for the asking

The G. A. Holland & Son Co
2411 St. Catherine St.
..MONTREAL.

Canada's pavilion at the Paris exposition was opened on Thursday without ceremony. A large number of people visited the fur section and greatly admired it. Queen's Birthday was celebrated in the evening by a dinner, which proved most enthusiastic and patriotic. The British commission and the representatives of India and Australia joined in the celebration. Canadian Commissioners Scott and Gaudreau were congratulated on the excellent arrangements of the different sections of the pavilion.

Albion Iron Works Co, Ltd.

Are now offering their large variety of
STOVES and RANGES
At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.

Plating in all its Branches is now Executed by Competent Workmen

THOMAS EARLE,
IMPORTER AND....
WHOLESALE GROCER

HEAD OFFICE: PIONEER STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

SPECIALTIES—Crown Brand Java and Mocha Coffee, Pioneer Brand Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Star Brand Pure Spices.

All Warranted Absolutely Pure. Ask Your Grocer For Them.

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC. PIPE, FITTINGS, ETC.
LOGGING AND MINING SUPPLIES.

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Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C

THE
LEADING SUMMER RESORT
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
MT. BAKER HOTEL, OAK BAY
VICTORIA B. C.
Now open for the season of 1900. Terms reasonable.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TOOLS IN SEASON.

Geo. Powell & Co.
CHEAPSIDE,
127 Government St.

Garden Rakes	Lawn Mowers
Garden Hoes	Lawn Sprinklers
Garden Forks	Lawn Rakes
Garden Spades	Rubber Hose
Garden Trowels	Hose Reels

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Island Agents for the Great
MAJESTIC STEEL RANGES



Those Who Build

Want their lumber delivered promptly. We anticipate requirements, and supply fir and white pine flooring, siding, shingles, and mouldings, and everything needed for a house, strictly on time and at special prices. A top result at a bottom outlay is ensured by dealing with us. Favor yourself by calling at

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.
Office and Yard, Discovery street. P. O. Box 298. Telephone 162.

Boer and Briton--Great and Small

Disparity of Resources Between the Two People Now Battling in South Africa.

Historical Wars in Which Very Strong Nations Were Opposed to Very Weak Ones.

It has long been a recognized fact that Great Britain has girdled the globe with her forts and military stations and that her "morning drumbeat rolls around the world," even though the mother country is of almost insignificant proportions. Starting from that group of small islands known as the United Kingdom with its total area of less than 122,000 square miles, the British Empire has extended until it dominates more than 11,250,000 square miles of the earth's surface today. Within the confines of the home country dwell less than 40,000,000 people, yet they have brought under subjection, won over or made tributary to them nearly ten times that number, or a total of 400,000,000 souls.

Nearly 300,000,000. to be sure, exist in India and are servile subjects, who contributed but scantily toward the enrichment of the dominant race; yet of the vast annual revenues of the Empire, estimated at $1,125,000,000, one-half that amount is yielded by the colonies, and it is not to be wondered at that the efforts are persistent and continual to extend the borders of "Greater Britain."

On the other hand, what? If relative proportions were to be considered, we should expect to find pitted against the might of Britain at least Russia and France, or all the nations of Europe. But instead we see two small republics, the area of both combined being 100,000 square miles less than Britain's contiguous colony of the Cape, or scarcely 170,000 square miles, and with a total population of perhaps 1,200,000, of which number not more than 500,000 at the outside are white, of whatever nationality or shade of political belief.

The disparity in the military force of the contending nations is equally noticeable, whether we consider the actual or reserve strength in the field or available and to be drawn upon in emergency. It has been estimated that in a life and death struggle Great Britain could arm and place in motion nearly 60,000,000 men, and the actual number now in Africa, about 200,000, is no criterion of her possibilities.

To offset this the two republics cannot be said to have, accepting the very highest estimate, more than 50,000 men, nor could they raise, at the best, more than 125,000 soldiers by impressing all their "available" between 15 and 65 years of age.

It was said of the French in their battles during the Franco-Prussian war, 30 years ago, that their generals, "trained in warfare against the Arabs in Algiers, could not cope with the superior organization of the Germans." And, granting this statement to be correct, what shall be said of the British, who, until the present war was inaugurated, had not for many, many years faced a foe their equal in the scale of civilization? In fact, they had been accustomed, veterans as they were, to make war mainly upon barbarous or semi-civilized people, such as the Ashantees, the Zulus, the Basutos and the fanatical hordes of Arabs led by the khalifa. This may be said without in any manner depreciating the courage of the men or the capacities of their commanders, for the innate bravery that will support one under the terrific charges of Arabian horsemen, reckless of life and bent solely upon death as a means to gain a future paradise, that will stand by soldiers isolated in far-off Afghanistan attacked by overwhelming forces of relentless barbarians, is not to be depised.

And, again, one must reckon with the fact that the Boers are on their own soil, in a country with which they are all familiar, and that alone is considered by military authorities as giving them a fiverold advantage over the invaders. This needs no arguing, for it has already been proved in the operations around Ladysmith, at the assault of Spion Kop and in a score of instances. The attacking party, and especially the invading force, is aways at a disadvantage, which mere numerical superiority, no matter how great, cannot always overcome.

So the question recurs. Is the disparity between Boer and British forces and their respective armaments as great as at first glance it appears? Have the Boers still a fighting chance for ultimate victory notwithstanding the apparently overwhelming odds against them ?

It is a lesson of history that the greater ultimately absorbs the lesser and that in the end the world applauds the victor. The growth of an empire or of a great republic is by accretions, like a snowball rolling down hill; but sometimes the snowball falls apart by its own weight, and the small boys gather up the fragments. If we turn to our only guide, the history of nations that have existed in ancient times and of those that exist to-day, the lesson we read is not very encouraging for the Boer. For what we find, in the first place, is that the small fry almost invariably have become the prey of the larger fishes. The "lion lies down with the lamb," but the latter is usually inside the former at the conclusion of the story.

There are exceptions, it is true, as, for instance, Switzerland, which for centuries held out against the single and combined onslaughts of greater powers, to eventually slide into the satisfactory position in which we find her to-day, rather as the arbiter of peace than as the object of continental contention.

Looking further back, into the very twilight of history, we find innumerable instances that go to show how the process of absorption went on despite the protests of the victims and the wailings of the world at large. One of the conspicuous examples of a weak but brave people resisting for a long period inevitable destiny is to be found in the memorable siege and destruction of Troy. There are those who aver that Troy and all its inhabitants, together with the hosts that compassed it about, were but fanciful creations of old Homer's brain. But, if so, that does not alter the argument, for Homer was only reasoning along the lines taught him by observation and by the history of past events.

The case of Troy was that of a single city holding out for a long period against the resources of a whole nation. Another notable example was that of Carthage, which for centuries defied all the might of Imperial Rome.

And Rome herself, having become a conquering nation through her successes in Africa, was not satisfied until she had brought the greater portion of the then known world to acknowledge her sway, first invading Macedon, then Syria, Gaul, Britain, and stretching her arms out for plunder to every point of the compass.

Then there were the Moslem Arabs who started out from Arabia and overran not only Egypt and north Africa, but eventually crossed the Mediterranean and invaded Spain, finding their Waterloo only in France, under the sturdy blows of Charles Martel.

Coming down to comparatively modern times, one of the most flagrant instances of aggression by overwhelming force is to be found in the partition of Poland between Prussia, Austria and Russia in 1772. Catherine of Russia planned the dismemberment of this unhappy country, but Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa were only too willing to share in the spoils. For nearly 100 years the brave Poles resisted in a desultory manner the continued oppressions of Russia, but the end finds them, notwithstanding the heroism of Kosciusko and their most strenuous endeavors to throw off the yoke, bowed beneath the burden of their woes.

The Hostory of Holland or the Netherlands shows us how a virile nation may be harrassed and even crushed to earth, but in the end rise triumphantly and turn the tables upon its oppressors. Bestowed as a royal gift upon the infamous Philip II. of Spain and for many years enduring "a tyranny which for extent and ferocity is almost unparalleled in history," yet the indomitable Hollanders resisted sucessfully the efforts of the Spanish sovereign to subdue them, and after 40 years of fighting came off victorious. They came out of the long conflict even stronger than they entered it and possessed of a formidable fleet that made them at that time the first naval power in the world. This was the beginning of Holland's greatness as a world power, and it was brought about by the endeavor of her enemies to reduce her to nothingness.

It was by their prowess against the Spaniards that the Dutch not only saved their country, but gained for themselves those rich islands of the East—Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Molucca, the Celebes, etc.—from which to-day they derive an annual revenue of more than $50,000,000. Some they took from the Spaniards, but most of them from the Portuguese, and they have held them for more than 200 years; but not one of them is yet actually and wholly in their possession, as they have never quite subdued the wild tribes living there and are still obliged to maintain an army of 40,000 men.

Such have been the outcomes of some of the wars between small states and great nations. The siege of Troy, whether mythical or otherwise, gave the world a host of heroes and a series of adventures it could not well do without; Carthage has left behind a few imperishable names; Rome has left many and has served as an example and a warning for centuries; Spain has shown us what a great nations should not be, and, particulary in her treatment of the Netherlands, aroused a people who afterward caused her great distress, while the partition of Poland has directed the eyes of the world to a possible menace in the aggressions of a great country like Russia. From these citations out of the old world's experiences it may be seen that the Boers have little to hope for or to encourage them in the way of precedent. If we turn to the new world, however, we find more hopeful conditions from which to draw auguries for their future, particularly in the dissolution of Spain's great colonies in Mexico, Central and South America.

At the time Spain was engaged in carrying the inquisition into Holland and striving to crush her brave people she was the conceded proprietor of the greater portion of America south of Florida. The great navigators like Columbus, Vespucci and the Pinzones, and cruel conquistadores like Cortes, Pinzones, and cruel conquistadores like Cortes, Pizarro and De Soto had added to her original territory vastly more in America than was then held by all the recognized powers combined.

The settlements formed there grew and flourished owing to the discoveries of gold in the West Indies, Peru and Mexico, and for 300 years Spain held these countries in a grip of death. Semi-annually galleons made the voyages between the colonies and the mother country laden to the gunwales with gold, silver, spices and precious woods. These were the frequent objects of attack by English, Dutch and French privateers, and many millions were diverted from their destination in Spain to the coffers of her enemies. But still, she held the colonies true to their allegiance until the period when Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Spain and placed his brother Joseph upon the throne. This was in 1808, and, though the former king, the dissolute Ferdinand, was a second Nero by nature and had no regard for the liberties of his subjects either at home or abroad, still the colonists found in the imposition of a new regime and a foreign sovereign excuse for revolts against the mother country. The flame of revolution raged throughout all the southern colonies. In Mexico the patriot priest Hidalgo led the first outbreak, beginning a civil war which lasted many years. The same year Chili declared her independence. Venezuela followed in 1811, again was in revolt in 1813 under Bolivar, and, after a protracted conflict with varying success, the republic of Columbia, embracing New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador, was established in 1819. Meanwhile the revolution was fircely raging in Mexico, and in 1821 the shackles of slavery were broken, never to be replaced.

After the long conflict was over it was found that the only remaining dependencies of Spain in America were the comparatively insignificant islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. And these two, as we all know, after enduring Spanish tyranny for nearly two-thirds of another century, were finally released throught the intervention of the United States.

It is perhaps quite natural that, while the little folks of Europe have rarely received assistance from their big brothers in their struggles for freedom, and it was only in the new world that others similarly situated were enabled to achieve their independence by friendly aid, the eyes of the struggling Boers are turned this way as a last forlorn hope.

But sentiment is one thing, and diplomacy is another. As matters are now it would appear that the South African republics will have to stand or fall by their unaided endeavors.

HIS REASON.

"What is your favorite recitation?" asked the hostess.

"'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night,'" answered Mr. Blykins with a promptness which was almost defiant.

"Why, nobody recites that any more!"

"That's why I like it."—Washington Star.

ENCOMIUMS SCARE.

"There's one thing I must admit," said Aguinaldo, gloomily, as he looked over his scrap book.

"What is that?"

"For a man who has been reported killed as often as I have, this is a mighty poor collection of epitaphs."—Washington Star.

ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY.

Felix Adler On Its Decline and the Pulpit Tendency to Become the Echo of the Newspaper.

In the light of the new astronomy our earch has dwindled. We have learned that we live on the outer shell of a little globe, which is but a mere speck of dust amid the infinities, not as we formerly supposed the centre of the universe. We pigmies dwell in a few protected nooks of this outer shell of the earth. A little too much heat or a little too much cold and we perish. Underneath our feet still blaze the eternal fires that were kindled when this earth lay on the bosom of its parent sun. Above our heads we can see the unending array of young worlds and old worlds and dead worlds.

This new conception of the earth does not logically contradict the old dogmatic beliefs, but it creates an attitude of mind unfavorable to them.

For instance, the orthodox doctrine of a redeemer rests upon the assumption that a man must be perfectly good in order to be acceptable to his Maker. This doctrine implies that a man is either altogether good or not good at all. It is plainly contrary to the modern idea of development, which teaches that the impossible is not required of us. Absolute perfection is unattainable, but we know that the road to perfection lies open and that if we would be men in the highest sense we must travel it.

The early Christians knew that no human being could be perfectly good, and yet they believed that perfection was required of them. Hence a redeemer who could impart to them his goodness was necessary. With the wider outlook which we have to-day we see that such a miraculous intervention is not needed. Our idea of perfection has been modified by the discovery of the laws of human development. Just as we perceive that it is nearer to the truth to believe in a boundless instead of a narrow world, so also we accept the idea of progress and character culture. In short, a new temper of mind has been created, which is unfavorable to the acceptance of the old dogmas.

Many are unable from some sentimental reasons to give up the old beliefs, even though they have accepted the new teaching of astronomy and biology. Others draw a curtain over the dogmas and declare that action is more important than belief.

But in the latter case the dogmas are only kept in the background, not abandoned. Again, the ministers of too many churches take their ideas of good from the mere surface of things. They preach socialism to-day and imperialism to-morrow. In fact, the pulpit tends to become in too many cases just the echo of the newspaper.

We are told by Dr. Briggs that the great aim is to reconcile science and religion. But is this readjustment possible to religion as traditionally delivered?

What we must have is a clear, rational basis for our goodness. It is not true that the deed is independent of the creed. Every false idea we hold materially affects our conduct.

We must constantly be prepared to receive new ideas and entertain new outlooks. The contribution which Jesus made to the moral teachings of the world is invaluable, but it is not final. There is room on the ethical tree for a higher branch.

We cannot get sufficient help in our political or conjugal or industrial duties from the teaching of the New Testament. The doctrine of brotherly love in the abstract is not enough. The whole social problem is how to properly apply the principles of brotherhood. How shall love express itself? That is the crucial question.

There is an intrinsic flaw in the mind which will not allow us to conceive of infinity. We cannot imagine what an infinite being is. We cannot think of a God like us, and therefore we cannot in any adequate sense take an infinite being as a pattern. Man cannot be godlike; but he can feel that he is susceptible to influences that come from a divine source. More and more we are learning to rely upon human effort and not upon miraculous interference. We depend upon the development of our own ideas and powers, not upon any especial revelation or imputed righteousness.

INTERESTING OWL STORY.

Mr. Steve Ritchie, of Balltown, tells the Observer an interesting story. For years a family of owls of the large horned species have made their home in a big hollow tree, near the Ritchie residence. Recently one of Mr. Ritchie's sons succeeded in capturing one of the young owls. He placed the bird in a large cage, and it apparently enjoyed its captivity. Last week young Ritchie concluded to capture one of the old owls, and with this end in view he attached a steel trap to the cage containing the young bird, and placed the outfit at the base of the old hollow tree. When he went to investigate next morning he found that one of the old birds had been caught by the foot in the steel trap. He also discovered that it had, in some manner, succeeded in getting a rabbit's head into the cage for food for its offspring. The old owl is an immense specimen, and has horns nearly 5 inches in length. During the past week young Ritchie succeeded in capturing the male owl. The latter visited the cage containing the young owl, and, after depositing a large portion of rattlesnake for its food, proceeded to get caught in the steel trap. He is very large, and is a pompous old fellow. At intervals he blows himself up and struts like a turkey gobbler.—Bardstown (Ky.) Observer.

GOING TO HEADQUARTERS.

The little ones are often unconsciously sacrilgious. A few days ago a 5-year-old boy in North Omaha rushed into the house and excitedly rang up "central."

"Number, please," said the girl in the central office.

"Jus' gib me Dod," lisped the little fellow.

"Central" grasped the situation and said, "All right," waited a moment and then asked in a changed tone of voice:

"Well, my friend, what is it?"

"Say, Dod, dem Smith chilluns across ze stweet keep tomin' over here an' stealin' my playtin's, an' you has jus' got to put a top to it!" shouted the angry lad.—Omaha World-Herald.

A BITTER SPELL OF HATRED.

"Gammidge is such a friend of the Boers that he goes to almost any length to show his hatred of the British."

"What's his latest effort?"

"He spells English with a small i."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WELL PUT.

It was a little girl in Clifton Hill who came home from Sunday school one Sunday and in response to the question, "What was the golden text of your lesson to-day?" answered: "The Lord loveth a cheerful liver."

And the little girl's papa remarked that while that probably was not the correct quotation it was a very truthful sentiment.—Omaha World-Herald.

The Riders of the Plains

English Magazine Pays Tribute to the Skill of Canada's Mounted Soldiers.

Could Ride Anything With Hair on, Except a Porcupine.

Of the many good articles in Blackwood's Magazine for April there is one which will be read with exceptional interest by every one who has followed the fortuntes of the Canadian Contingent in South Africa. It is written by Mr. C. Hanbury-Williams, and entited "The Riders of the Plains." Mr. Williams enables his reader to realize to some extent the depth of feeling which has stirred Canada since the outbreak of the war; he gives besides some excellent descriptions and stories, as will be seen from the following extracts:

THE BURIED UNION JACK.

It was getting late when we dove up to the big drill-shed. We had a private farewell of our own to attend to first, and we looked rather dishevelled. When five big men in fur coats pile into one cab, dress clothes are apt to get rumpled, and the temperature rises, even if the windows are open and the thermometer outside the club marks 25 degrees below zero. The floor was crowded, and in that sea of upturned faces it was difficult to pick out one's friends and acquaintances. The people were talking when we arrived—about lyddite shells and quarter-column formation, and the "lava charge," and other mysterious technicalties. On the platform were rows of school children, and scattered here and there about the great hall were men in uniform. Then some one sang Rudyard Kipling's Invocation, and the children's fervent appeal to "pay, pay, pay" sounded like a mandate. When the last verse was ended the colonel of the 90th Battalion stood up and told us of the burial of the Union Jack by the Johannesburgers, and how there was painted on the box the one word "Resurgam," and added that the Canadian contingent proposed to be present at the resurrection. Whereat we cheered ourselves hoarse, and began to talk again—about Imperial Federation and the consolidation of the Empire, and other themes that are very near to the people's hearts these days. Then came "Soldiers of the Queen," and the schoolboys let themselves got in the chorus. The papers said there were only 150 of them, but judging from the volume of sound that went ringing along the roof the lungs of the rising generation in this crisp, clear atmosphere are exceptionally healthy. They sang that refrain with a whole-souled resolutness and energy that made the men stare hard, and some of the women choke a little. It was only a chorus of Colonial schoolboys singing a music-hall song; and yet, looking into the future, it was more than that—it was a paean of loyalty and defiance, it was the growling of the cubs of the young lion.

WERE A TOUGH-LOOKING LOT.

We drove into barracks and my two companions disappeared into their offices promptly. The contingent was to start in three days, and they had no time to spare. I walked off towards the riding-school to judge the recruits. There was a long, narrow pathway of a couple of planks laid side by side on the snow, slanting from the barrack-yard to the stables. Strung out in single file for its whole length was a line of recruits, each man carrying a brand new California saddle on his head. I have the highest respect for these volunteers in the service of the Empire, but I must confess that they looked tough. Their khaki uniforms were waiting for them 2,500 miles away, on the Atlantic seaboard, and knowing that their travelling kit would probably have to be thrown away, they had not chosen their best clothes. The corporal at the head of their line was attired in very old breeches and gaiters, a flannel shirt, and a Norfolk jacket that had seen better days. At the sight of me his face broke into a smile and his eyes twinkled gleefully under the super-incumbent saddle. It was T., a man of more than independent means, owner of a string of polo ponies, and of a name known throughout England. But he had travelled for the love of it, throughout all this great Northwest country; hunted in the barren lands; been "out" with French's Scouts; and the war fever was on him, and he was thoroughly and conscientiously happy. There were plenty more like him—I must have talked to a dozen that morning. Here comes another, a tall figure in "shaps," or fringed leather overalls, a buckskin coat, and a wide brimmed cowboy hat under which a pair of Saxon blue eyes look straight into yours, while the owners speaks in a soft cultivated drawl that suggests a London club. I saw them afterwards in the riding-school, sitting their half-broken Western-bred horses, some of whom appeared to think they were in a circus with an ease and grace that told of years of practice.

THE BOY COULD RIDE.

It does not do to judge by appearances; even the skilled eye of the Commissioner may be deceived sometimes. One guileless, simple-looking youth, with a vacant sleepy face, came up for inspection. The Commissioner scanned him distastefully. He was doubtful about his chest-measurement, about his stamina, about his physique generally, and more than half inclined to get rid of him. So he asked, sharply, "Can you ride?"

The boy looked up with a tired smile, and said, "Yes, sir."

The Commissioner told an orderly to fetch a horse from the stables; and the orderly took care not to pick the tamest horse he could find. The new recruit swung himself into the saddle, and the horse began to buck. We know something about bucking horses out here, and I had heard of this one. The troop were going to take him as a "Mascotte." They said he would "buck round and round in a ring, and cry like a baby." The new recruit sat on him with a peaceful, meaningless grin, and never moved.

The colonel said, "That'll do, you can take the horse." Then he turned to the rider, and gruffly remarked, "Well, you can ride."

The boy smiled apologetically; he was sorry for having given so much needless trouble. "Yes, sir," he said; "I think I can ride anything with hair on"—a pause—"except a porcupine." He was accepted.

THEY WERE A MOTLEY CROWD.

After riding-school they turned out for foot-drill. Verily they were a motley crowd. Some of them wore fur caps; some "Stetsons," or cowboy hats with a stiff brim; some had red "tuques," and reminded me of Masaniello; one desperado had a broken brown "billcock." Beside them the Mounted Police busby with yellow bag looked smarteness itself. Many were clad in long fur coats reaching nearly to their heels; they looked the most comfortable. Some had buffalo or buckskin pea-jackets, which were certainly serviceable. A few poor devils had no overcoats at all, not even gloves, and I was always relieved when the "Stand easy" gave them a chance of slapping a little life into their numbed fingers. There were men in moccasins; there were men in shooting-boots; there were men in riding boots; and men in rubber overshoes. And the most conspicuous feature in the whole business was their utter lack of self-consciousness. Every eye was on the drill sergeant and on every face there was a strained, eager look of attention. They wanted to learn everything they could in the shortest possible time, and notning else mattered. They were much above the ordinary run of recruits in intelligence, education, and especially in initiative and individual resource. No wonder that they picked it up so quickly and that their mistakes were so few.

ON THE PARADE GROUNDS.

How those men could ride! Three days ago half of them had never been drilled; three days ago many of those horses had never had a saddle on their backs. Yet they trotted and cantered, and galloped and wheeled in line, the riders with the same intent look on their faces, and their rough-coated 15-hand steeds obeying every touch of heel and bridle in a manner that would have done no discredit to a cavalry regiment. True, some of the men rode with short sturrups, and when they charged past a few were sitting down in the saddle, and racing with a seat that was strongly reminiscent of an English hunting-field; but they were unmistakably workmanlike. Strolling up and down, his hands behind his back, garbed in a buffalo coat, beneath which you caught an occasional glimpse of blue riding-breeches with a yellow stripe, perfectly fitting boots and glittering spurs was the Colonel. Those keen steadfast blue eyes of his never missed anything, though he rarely spoke, and then only to give a short sharp word of command. The officers understood the men they had to deal with, and I never heard an oath or rough word. "You did that very well, men; now try it again." And the men obeyed; you could feel that they were doing their very best.

HE BROUGHT THE LASSOO.

I left on the train that night, with a couple of ponce officers from Calgary, in the heart of the ranching district, where they were raising another similar corps, enlisting some of the finest cowboys in the Territories. One man, they told me, presented himself to the recruiting officer, and stated his various qualifications strongly but concisely.

The officer looked at him hard and said, "Where have I seen you before? Why, you've been convicted three times for horse-stealing!"

"Yes, sir," responded the unabashed volunteer hopefully, "and I've brought my rope!"

The sequel of the story is unauthenticated, but it is whispered that that officer will never be short of a good horse if there is one anywhere in the neighborhood during the campaign.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

Of Mr. Hanbury Williams' anecdotes of the Canadian police, and the individual resourcefulness to which the men are trained, the following story is typical:

Not long ago a number of petty thefts occurred week after week in one of our small Western towns. The police force consisted of a young constable, little more than a boy. He was sorely perturbed over the matter, but kept his own counsel. He prowled about the streets at night, long after the inhabitants were in bed, alone, but saw nothing. At last, about two o'clock one morning, he noticed a barrel, upturned, under the hotel-windows, and drew up to investigate. There was a crash of broken glass, and a dark form landed on the sidewalk and sped away silently with his pursuer close to his heels. But a policeman in boots is no match for an Indian in moccasins, and the constable gave up the chase—for the moment.

He returned to the town, knocked up a sleepy stable-keeper, hired a buckboard, and the two drove off to pick up the trail. The Indian was wily with the craft of his race. He had tried all his tricks to cover up his tracks; in one place he jumped a clear twelve feet sideways from the path, and doubled like a hare; he caught his pony at last, and rode him straight into a band of horses to obliterate the hoof marks. Finally, thinking all was safe, he crawled into a hayrick eight miles away on the prairie and went to sleep. He woke to find himself looking at the barrel of a revolver; and, being a sensible man, got into the buckboard like a lamb, and drove to the lockup. Characteristically enough, his thefts had consisted principally of cheap looking glasses, children's toys, and valueless knick-knacks. But it was a good piece of tracking—at night, and done from a wheeled vehicle.

THE LATEST GOOD STORIES.

In a French journal is the story of a certain unpopular and tiresome author saying to an acquaintance: "I should like to do something which no one has ever done before, and which no one will ever do again." "Easy enough," said the acquaintance. "But what shall I do?" "Write a favorite notice of one of your books!"

President Eliot of Harvard at an alumni dinner some time ago said: "I cannot acknowledge that as the years go by I am growing old. I have evidence to the contrary. When I was proctor at Cambridge, a few years after my graduation, I learned that the students spoke of me habitually as 'Old Eliot.' A few nights ago, on the other hand, I met a group of students in the street and when I passed them I heard one say to the others: 'I wonder where Charlie has been so late?'"

Carl Hertz, the noted conjurer, has rather a horror of small-boy confederates, and no wonder. On one occasion he was performing in London, and borrowing a half crown from one of the audience, he placed it in the centre of an orange. The idea of the trick was for the coin to disappear and find its way into the pocket of a youngster at some austance from the stage. Mr. Hertz, at the proper moment, called upon a boy in the crowd to produce it. Fumbling in his pockets for a moment or two, while all eyes were turned upon him, the boy at last fished out a quantity of small change. "Here's two and threepence-halfpenny, sir," he shouted. "I got thirsty, so I changed that half crown you gave me."

ONE OF THE CURIOSITIES.

Cholly Choker—Yaws, Miss Peppah, I think I'll go to the Expwosition, don't you know. Aw, wouldn't you advise me to?

Miss Peper. By all means. I am quite sure you would take a first premium.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The Story of the Predicament a Prince Got Himself Into by the Temporary Loss of a Rare Coin.

Joseph Hatton tells an interesting story of one of the strange happenings at the British museum. A prince who was visiting at Windsor castle went one day to the museum to see a famous coin, the only one of its kind known to be in existence. The keeper took him into a private room, and, with much solemnity, drew forth the precious relic.

The prince examined it with the liveliest interest and a suppressed excitemen which indicated that he, too, was a collector of coins.

The keeper turned away for an instant and heard something fall.

"I have dropped it!" exclaimed the prince.

The keeper joined him in his search, but nowhere could the coin be found.

Ten, 20, 30 minutes passed. The prince looked at his watch.

"I am very sorry," said he, "but I have an appointment; I must go."

The keeper walked to he door, locked it, put the key in his pocket and said, looking the prince straight in the eye:

"Not until you restore the coin I saw last in your hand. You cannot leave this room until you give it back."

"What! One would think from your manner that"—

"Not at all," interrupted the keeper. "Come, let us find it."

The prince bit his lip, turned pale and resumed the search. At the end of an hour he declared his determination to leave the place.

"If you insist," said the keeper, "it will be my painful duty to call an officer and have you searched."

The prince leaned against the wall, completely overwhelmed.

"Do you mean that?" he gasped.

"I do."

"Then we must continue the search."

Every nook and cranny was re-examined. After awhile the prince sat down, the picture of despair, when suddenly the keeper saw the coin packed away against the skirting of the room and lying as if glued to the wood.

"Oh, oh," cried the keeper, "here it is!"

"Thank heaven!" exclaimed the prince.

"My dear sir," said the keeper, "can you forgive me?"

"Yes, certainly," was the reply. "I was never more frightened, I assure you. I never realized until now how circumstantial evidence might hang a man for a crime of which he might be perfectly innocent. Stand a little away from me, please, and I will show you why I was so anxious to be gone. You say that coin in your hand is the only one in existence?"

The prince put his hand in his pocket and drew out its fellow.

"I came into possession of this a year ago. Ever since I have had a burning desire to see the British Museum coin. But had I been searched, what would you have thought of my explanation that there were two such coins and that I had come to compare mine with yours? Would you have believed me?"

"I am bound to say, sir, that in the circumstances I should not."

"What would you have done?"

"I should have been guided by the police."

"Of course, and I could not have blamed you. Good evening. I have missed my engagement, but I am no longer afraid to look you in the face."

TYPHOID FEVER AND WATER.

Purified River Water is a Safer Beverage Than Water of Greater Natural Purity.

Engineering, writing on the subject of the London Water Supply, inclines to the view that, as a body, the Welsh water party are impervious to the teachings of modern sanitary science. This presumption, too, receives support from a letter by Mr. F. Verney, recently published in the Times. This gentleman seems totally unaware of the fact that experience has shown that, on the whole, properly purified river water is a safer beverage than water of greater natural purity, unless the precaution is taken of passing the latter also through sand filters. The reason appears to be that disease germs, if they once manage to get into the water, meet in the former case with competition from inoffensive bacteria, whilst in the naturally pure water they have it all their own way. Some of the worst epidemics of typhoid known have occurred in towns having supplies from sources of very great natural purity. Engineering instances the case of Worthing, where a most serious outbreak of typhoid occurred some six or seven years ago, though the supply is obtained from the chalk. Again, the typhoid rate in Glasgow has for long been much higher than in London though in the former case the water is supplied from a mountain lake. Mr. Verney further remarks that the present London supplies tend to become more and more contaminated. As a matter of fact, the very reverse is the case, since with the increase of population in the Thames Valley, there is less risk of pollution from manure and other agricultural sources of contamination; whilst the modern methods of treating sewage render it easy to prevent pollution from the dejects of the different townships. The efficiency of these methods, Engineering states, was most strikingly illustrated during the late cholera epidemic in Hamburg. The sewage from the latter town was passed direct into the River Elbe, at points situated above the intakes of the Altona water supply. The two cities are co terminous; but, whilst the disease ravaged Hamburg, there were none, save sporadic, imported cases in Altona, and, further, a particular court in Hamburg which for some local reason derived its water supply from Altona, was free from the epidemic, though surrounding districts suffered severely. This extraordinary distinction between the two towns can only be attributed—contends Engineering—to the fact that whilst Hamburg, deriving its supply higher up the river, deemed the water to be sufficiently pure for domestic use without further purification, Altona, knowing that its intakes were fed with contaminated water, had arranged an elaborate system of sand filtration, by means of which the water was purified before being passed into the town mains. In the London district, we have a double guard against infection of our supplies; as, in the first place, no raw sewage is allowed to enter the stream, and a second line of defence is provided by the companies' filters.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"What's the difference between wrath and a woman who wants you to subscribe for something?"

"I dunno."

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."—Chicago Times-Herald.

BACK ROOF ZOOLOGY.

"Would you call a cat herbivorous, carnivorous or omnivorous?" asked the man who is learned, but tedious.

"Neither," answered the man who yawns; "merely vociferous."—Washington Star.

Scientific Selections

Restores Life After Hours of Apparent Death by Drowning or Suffocation.

A Piston Engine Without a Crank—Rapid Process of Making Bricks.

The discovery of a distinction between heat-stroke and sun-stroke is claimed by Dr. Moussoir, a French naval surgeon, who believes that a considerable saving of life should follow. Heat-stroke, he affirms, results from prolonged exposure of the whole body to moist or dry heat exceeding 140 degree F., and its ill effects are due to the action of the superheated blood. Sun-stroke, instead of being caused by high temperature, is induced by chemical rays from intense sunlight falling on the cranium. It can occur only in the tropics and the immunity of blacks is explained by the fact that a dark skin or other dark substance almost completely stops the passage of chemical rays.

* * *

The breeding of the common eel is one of the interesting questions settled by naturalists within the last few years. The young are not at all eel-like, and were called leptocephali, says Prof. Ray Lankester, until ten or twelve years ago, when a specimen in an aquarium on the coast of Brittany gradually developed into a conger eel. The first inference that the leptocephali were abnormal eel progeny has now been proven to be erroneous, the various kinds having shown to be the normal young of the various eels. The breeding place has been traced finally to the sea, where the eggs are laid and hatched in depths as great as 500 fathoms.

* * *

Restoration to life after hours of apparent death is now known to be possible in cases of persons taken from the water or from suffocating gasses. In 1898 an apparently drowned boy of sixteen was resuscitated by tongue traction continued for three hours, and to make it easier to persist in life-saving effort for hours in similar cases, Dr. Laborde, a French physician, has devised a mechanical tongue tractor, driven by an electric motor.

* * *

A Leyden jar on a balance is said to become perceptibly heavier on being charged, and Ducla, a French physicist, finds that the apparent change in weight is smaller before rain, thus making it possible to predict the weather by a Leyden jar and a balance.

* * *

One of the most remarkable of the attempts at steam engine improvement that have followed the advent of the steam turbine is the "crankless" engine of Ljungstrom, a Swedish engineer. In this engine a pulley is mounted at one end of the shaft, and to the other end is attached a casting in this form of four radial cylinders, these cylinders revolving with the shaft in a closed chamber. Each cylinder is fitted with a hollow cylindrical piston, whose outer end carries a roller which is pressed by centrifugal force against a stationary elliptical track formed by the outside casing. The steam supply comes through a pipe entering the casing opposite the shaft, and screwed to the supply pipe is a stationary valve, which is a cyinder fitting into a hole in the centre of the rotating casting, and having two long slots or ports connecting with the supply pipe, and two connecting with the exhaust pipe. Each of the four cylinders has a similar long slot at its inner end. As the pistons, following the elliptical track, move outward, steam enters through the valve and cylinder ports and it passes out through the exhaust ports of the valve as the pistons when forced by the steam pressure against the outward-going curves of the track. A governor inside the pulley acts on the steam supply, while moving a handle quickly reverses the engine by changing the radial position of the valve ports and permitting steam to enters the cylinders when the pistons are moving inward. This engine is comparable with the steam turbine in its extraordinary power and efficiency, and its small size.

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It appears from all observation by Heise that even flameless explosives may set fire to gas in mines. A compression of 200 atmosphere would fetch the temperature of air to 1,060 degrees, C., and, as explosives in bore-holes can exert a pressure of 6,000 to 8,000 atmospheres the heat of compression would be quite sufficient to ignite inflammable gases in the neighborhood. A photograph described by Oscar Guttmann is held to confirm this theory. It shows a flash at the meeting point of the explosive waves from two simultaneously fired safety cartridges, proving that the air was so heated by compression as to become luminous.

* * *

It is pointed out that a small bronze-green humming bird of the island of St. Vincent has not been seen since the West Indian hurricane of September, 1898, and it is asked whether the storm has completely exterminated this species.

* * *

A novel and rapid process of making bricks, the invention of W. Olschewsky, a Russian engineer, is being worked at Coswig, Germany. Varying proportions of slacked lime, ranging from 4 to 10 per cent. of the total mixture, are used with sand, and the mixture is pressed into bricks. These are exposed in a closed chamber for 12 hours to steam at a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. The finished bricks, which are porous and absorb 13 per cent. of their volume of water on immersion, have a specific gravity of 1.88 and a crushing strength of 220 tons per square foot.

* * *

This is a German method of making "Shio Liao," a famous cement used by the Chinese to unite gypsum, porcelain, marble, stones and stoneware. The materials are 54 pars of slacked powdered lime, 6 parts of powdered alum, and 40 parts of fresh, well-strained blood, and these are stirred until a well-mixed mass of the consistency of somewhat stiff salve is obtained. When sufficiently thinned, this cement becomes a durable waterproof paint of varied uses. Two or three coats makes cardboard covers as hard as wood, it may be used for painting houses, and it gives barrels an oil-tight glaze.

* * *

In the kammatograph, nearly 600 pictures are taken on a plate 12 inches in diameter, the turning of a handle causing a slow rotary and lateral motion, with the necessary stop for exposure at every fourteenth second. The pictures, thus impressed in a spiral combine in an "animated photograph," when a positive plate is passed through the camera in front of a lantern.

The Great English Derby

Democrat, Lord Beresford's American-Bred Horse the Favorite of Wednesday's Race.

Interesting Facts and Reminiscences About the Derby and Its Winners.

Curtis Brown writes from London to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the most important race in the world:

Derby day, which comes around on the 30th of this month, is going to be of almost as much interest to the United States this year as to the Britisher, for whom it has been for a century the greatest of the world's race days; the subject of song, story and the painter's art; the day on which parliament always used to adjourn; the day on which some of England's mightiest lords stand to win or lose a fortune, and the day on which London moves in a body to Epsom Downs.

Not only is an American horse, so far, a favorite, but the entries of American stock are greater than ever before, more American jockeys are to ride in the race than ever before, more American money be wagered, for Riley Grannan is leading across the ocean a larger contingent of American sportsmen than has ever been seen at a Derby.

Yankee sportsmen on this side of the water now feel confident that Democrat, Lord William Beresford's American horse, sired by Sensation and trained by an American in the American fashion, and who made such a phenomenal showing in England last year, will follow in the footsteps of Iroquois, the only American horse that ever won the Derby.

And Lord William Beresford's wife is as much interested in the race as his lordship himself, for was she not the lovely Lily Price, of Troy, N.Y., who married first Louis Hamersley, then the Duke of Marlborough, father of the present Duke, and finally Lord William. She has lived long in England, but she would give a year of her life to have a certain American horse win this year's Derby.

Interest in this race will be hightened by the fact that Democrat will have pitted against him two crack English flyers —Forfarshire and Diamond Jubilee. The latter, which won the "Preliminary" yesterday, is owned by no less a personage than the Prince of Wales himself, and is a brother to the famous Persimmon, with which the Prince won the Derby in record-breaking time in 1896.

Briefly, this is the history of the strife between these three horses. Democrat ran in eleven races last year and won six. He lost his first race through not being in condition, but won his second at Ascot, beating, among others, this horse upon whom the Prince of Wales will pin his Derby hopes—Diamond Jubilee. In his next race, at Sandown Park, he met the horse that is now his most dangerous rival—Forfarshire—gave him nine pounds and beat him by a neck. After this he won the Campagne Stake, beating the crack English horse Simon Dale; but in his next race, at Kempton, he met Forfarshire again, who gave him three pounds and beat him by a head. This race existed much controversy among English sportsmen, some of whom regarded it as a fluke, saying that the American jockey, Tod Sloane, rode a "flash finish" and was caught napping, others maintaining that Democrat was thoroughly beaten and that Forfarshire was not in form when first the horses met.

However, Democrat finished the season in fancy fashion by winning the biggest 2-year-old race of the year, the Middle Park Plate, and the Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket. In both of these races the Prince of Wales' horse, Diamond Jubilee, ran second to Democrat, but was beaten decisively each time.

Besides Democrat, ten or twelve other American horses are entered for the Derby, among them Admiral Dewey, who did some good work here last season, but it is not thought that many of them have a chance, with the possible exceptions of J. R. Keene's Disguise II., sired by Domino, and P. Lorillard's Old Buck II.

There is no doubt that this great English meeting is the most interesting race in the world. It is not that at which the most money changes hands, because the respective merits of most of the candidates are too well known; but it is "the" race by reason of its traditions—for its dates back to 1780—and its general picturesqueness. Every English sportsman would rather win the blue ribbon than any other. The annual pilgrimage of all sorts and conditions of men and women, from all parts of London and its suburbs, in all sorts of equipages, to Epsom Downs has built up a tradition that is probably responsible for more of the fame of Derby day than any of the achievements of the horses on the track. Derby day is almost as much a festival of those who go to see and be seen as New York's annual horse show.

It would be decidedly interesting to know how much such men as the late Duke of Westminster, owner of Flying Fox, last year's winner; Lord Rosebery, who won two Derbies, and the Prince of Wales made out of their "wins," but nothing would be more difficult to say, as the greatest possible secrecy is maintained over the matter of wagers, all the principal's side bets being made by the men connected with his stable. The usual Derby purse is 6,000 sovereigns, and the first horse wins, after deducting the amount of the purses for second and third, in the neighborhood of $28,000. An authority, in reply to my question, fixed the amount which the average winner would net, counting side bets and all, as about $80,000. It is a curious fact that no poor man has ever won the Derby, the fortunate owners having always been either noblemen or millionaires. Sporting men do not believe that the Prince of Wales bets heavily.

The Derby, like practically all racing in England, is managed by the Jockey Club. The purse is made up nominally of the fees paid for the entry of horses—$250 each. Horses are entered two years before the race, or as yearlings, to run as 3-year-olds. The entry must be made originally by July 19 of the first year, in this case, 1898. Then on the first Tuesday of the following year the race closes. If anything has happened to your horse or you think he has no chance you can withdraw him then and pay only $25, but if you do not withdraw him you will have to pay your $250, whether he runs or not. In case not enough horses are left in to make up the required purse, it is made up out of the Jockey Club's fund. Usually about 150 horses are entered to begin with, but withdrawals are made for various causes, so that generally not more than twenty or thirty animals face the starter.

Perhaps the fidelity of the British public to the Derby notwithstanding the steadily increasing number of other important "meets" is to be accounted for by that race's "infinite variety." It always has been essentially a race of great surprises, of romantic and picturesque happenings; one that infrequently is run without beggaring some rich man, launching a poor one into prosperity or witnessing the triumph of some dark horse.

That is one of the singlar points, the persistence with which the favorite is heavily backed, and the almost unfailing regularity with which he loses. When Kingcraft won the Derby he ran as an unknown, with scarcely a pound wagered on him. Macgregor was the favorite at 9 to 4 on and carried hundreds of thousands of dollars, but was not among the first three at the finish. The win of Sir Hugo was the occasion of another great surprise and a remarkable incident. In that race La Fleche was recognized by the talent as the only thing in the race, but she lost to the winner by half a length, and the horse that came in third was so particularly "dark" that no one had even thought of betting on the beast.

The queer incident happened to an old farmer in Sussex, who usually drove over to the race, and as usual had his "bit on." He didn't know much about racing nor about the chances in this particular race beyond the names of the horses, but the night before the event he dreamed that he saw his boys running an amateur Derby on their farm, and that his son Hugh won. The dream made a strong impression on him, and he believed in it as a sort of celestial tip so firmly that he put all the money he could scrape—$3,500—on Sir Hugo, and the horse's win secured for him $140,000. In that race, however, the horse with the French name had been so popular that the bookmakers had refused to take any more money on her. They gathered in hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a rich banker almost went to the wall by reason of his losses.

It was practically the same story when Hermit captured the Derby, winning at 66 to 1 against. A rich peer and a friend, who knew little or nothing about horses, made a wager on the result, the friend picking Hermit to win; why, he couldn't tell. The nobleman, a little vexed, bet him that the horse could not possibly win, the amateur risking only $1,500, but the horse was under the wire half a neck ahead of the second best, and the nobleman was out nearly $100,000. The story of Jedda's victory is almost as curious. It was another tyro, and had he only followed his inclinations he would have had tyro's luck. Dunlop was the favorite, but the amateur bought a sixpenny "tipbook" that, oddly enough, named Jedda to win. For a moment he had an idea of putting $250 on, but changed his mind and plumped for the favorite. Nobody had thought of Jedda as a possibility, but the horse beat the favorite easily. The amateur lost $250. Had he won the amount would have been $25,000.

One of the most nerve-racking incidents ever connected with a Derby, and one in which a king's ransom was bet on a horse without the tip's getting abroad, was in 1862, and the horse Caractacus. He was not the favorite, save with his owner's private friends and the stable hangers-on, but they bet so wholeheartedly that the "bookies" were laden down with their money. The secret, however, was so well kept that the odds against Caractacus were 40 to 1. A jockey who was famous alike for his skill on the track and his general shrewdness in betting refused to ride the horse, when one of the stable boys, a midget named Parsons, volunteered. Boy and horse had grown up together and loved each other, and when the latter's backers heard who was to ride those who had enough money left doubled their bets. There were thirty-five horses in the race, and Caractacus won as he pleased.

There had been agony enough and to spare for the backers of the lucky animal already, but there was more to come. After the race, when the stable boy weighed in, he failed to turn the scale. The bridle was flung in and the beam went up. Then along came another objection. It was declared by a nobleman that the winner and some other of the horses had not gone the complete distance, as they were in front of the post when the flag fell. This objection came to nothing by the surprisingly lucky fact that it had not been made until twenty minutes after the end of the race, five minutes past the time when any objection is valid.

There are, of course, a lot of "records" connected with the Derby. The jockey who won more times than any other was Fred Archer, who did the trick on five occasions. The shortest time ever made was done by the Prince of Wales' horse, Persimmon, who covered the mile and a half in two minutes, forty-two seconds. The biggest field was in 1862, with thirty-five horses, and the smallest, of recent times, in 1894, when only seven horses ran, one of them Lord Rosebery's, which took the race. The largest crowd that ever witnessed the race is thought to have come together in the Exhibition year of 1851, and that year comes near to holding the record for large winnings and losses. Davis, the strongest bookmaker of that time, lost over $500,000, and some of his associates were hit almost as hard. What was won by Sir Joseph Hawley, whose horse took the event, is not, of course, known, but he gave his jockey a present of $10,000, thereby beginning what has grown into a regular practice.

DIGESTION OF THE OSTRICH.

The digestive powers of the ostrich have long ago passed into a proverb; the birds will swallow almost anything that they can get into their beaks. They are amusingly greedy, and will gulp down whole oranges more rapidly than they can take them into their stomachs, so that half a dozen may be seen passing down their long necks at the same time, each orange producing a queer-looking protuberance. When visitors stand near the fence of one of the enclosures, the birds will peck in a most persistent manner at any bright object, such as the head of an umbrella or a walking cane, a watch chain, locket, brooch or button. It does not surprise us to be told by the attendant that indigestion is the prevalent malady among ostriches, and usually is responsible for their death. It is said that an attempt is sometimes made to relieve their systems of an accumulation of indigestible matter by administering half a gallon of castor oil in one dose.—Good Words.

How to account for the rays emitted by radium in the dark has been a puzzle to physicists, for it could not be supposed that any substance could emit radiations living energy without loss of weight or the introduction of work from an outside source. The solution of the problem now offered is scarcely less bewildering. The quantity of this energy has been measured, and Becquerel calculates that it could be accounted for by as assuming a loss of material of one milligram per square centimeter in a thousand million years—that is, the consumption of a grain on a square inch in 10,000,000 centuries would keep alive this mysterious activity!

The Duty Soldier

Colonel Jemmett took a chair opposite his hostess, who was toasting her obviously pretty feet by the fire.

They had first met when he was thirty-three and she fifteen; they had not seen each other since he had turned forty, and she had availed herself of her majority to marry foolishly, so their early relations, if familiar, were unromantic. Thanks to the line of forebears wearing in succession the wig of jurisprudence, he had been already bald and serious when she had cast her child's glance upon him; and now, a quarter century later, her window's scrutiny found him much the same, save that the frame of his baldness, like his moustache, was grey, and the seriousness of his face become gravity, almost sternness.

If he had changed not very greatly, in the shaded light of her own strategically planned drawing room she seemed to him to have aged not at all. The girl was grown full woman, and, indeed, a widow of forty cannot properly affect ingenuousness; but her weeds were rather becoming to her beauty than illuminative of her sorrow.

They were alone, and would, intentionally, remain alone; for the game of hide and seek of chastened hearts is not to be played in company.

"You are looking well," she observed. "Better than when I saw you last."

The occasion to which she referred was her wedding breakfast; and certainly the then captain of foot was not looking his best that day.

"Thank you," said he, nodding stiffly; "I'm pretty fit. And you—you're as well as ever, I suppose?"

She smiled at the awkward speech. "You are as ironical as ever, I perceive."

"Me ironical!" he blurted—"not I. But I thought you seemed so well, and I remember you always seemed well. Were you not always well?"

She had not intended herself to open a flirtation with him, but this temptation was irresistible.

She was silent, with fire-cast eyes, before she answered: "Yes, when you knew me I was well." A little pause. "Since then I have not always felt so very, very well." Another brief pause. Then, as the eyes travelled gayly from the fire to his face, to fall demurely on his watch chain: "But you see I am quite myself again."

Colonel Jemmett was entranced; wrinkles of twenty years' standing faded from his countenance, and he tried to recall speeches imagined before the wrinkles came; but the futility of the phrases crushed him now, and he said, with a very little emotion: "So you missed grandpa, after all?"

"Used I to call you grandpa?" she asked; she really had forgotten it. "Why should I have called you grandpa?"

His right hand ascended to his crown. "I think, at first, it was because of that," he said.

She stared. "Because of what?" she begged.

Colonel Jemmett writhed in his chair. "Because of not having any hair on the top of my head. I wasn't so very old, don't you know?" he answered.

Laughter rippled from the widow. "You are avenged," she said: "my own hair is growing thin now, and I'm only thirty-nine."

In spite of himself, he started; he had just ordered a bracelet to be given her on her forty-first birthday.

She saw she had made a slip, and hastened to recover her balance. "Don't tell me you know better," she rallied him—"since my birthday is in February I may be forgiven for keeping it only in leap year. But truly, I shall very soon have less hair than you. Don't you believe me?"

He shook his head incredulously.

She deliberately loosened some half-dozen pins and took from the centre of her coiffure a plait of not very great proportions. "It is my own," she remarked incidentally. "It was cut off when I was very—not very, very well—I had it made up. . . . Now, come and look at my bald spot."

As one who approaches a shrine, Col. Jemmett did her bidding. Two of her long fingers diving into her hair discovered to him a perfectly bald disc, certainly not bigger than a sixpenny piece; perhaps it had been once tenanted by a contumacious patch of gray.

"Can you give me nothing to make it grow again?" she asked, pitifully.

Colonel Jemmett's heart fluttered as he stooped and kissed the place, but the kiss itself was reverential. The widow's surprise was divided evenly between his gallantry and his austerity. She wondered what he would do next.

"I hope you are not offended with me," he said.

"Oh, no! dear grandpapa," she answered, with a trace of malice. "Sit down and tell me all about yourself; about your exploits in the East. I want to hear particularly about them; for the newspaper reports are so stupid I never can understand them."

"Exploits!" said the Colonel; "I never had one to my name.

"Don't be modest with an old crony," she returned. "I heard of what you did in the Black Mountains—or were they Blue?—although I confess I could not make out exactly what it was."

"Upon my honor," declared the Colonel, "I never did anything at all."

"What?" exclaimed the widow, laughingly. "You never marched from some place to the relief of some other place, carrying your guns over a snow mountain?"

"Ah! I know what you're thinking of," said the Colonel. "It was a man called Whippett did that. A splendid chap he is, too; you really ought to know him."

"The papers said you did it," persisted the widow.

"That was a confusion in the names. Jemmett and Whippett. Whippett said nothing about it, but it was corrected as soon as possible."

"I don't see that Jemmett and Whippett sound at all alike," protested the widow.

"No, but on the telegraphic code they're much the same."

"How stupid of these horried newspapers!" the widow ejaculated disgustedly.

"Well, it really was not so stupid," the Colonel argued; "or it might, in a sense, have been I, instead of Whippett, that did it."

"How do you mean?" asked the widow, sharply.

"Well, you see," replied the Colonel, a trifle nervously, "All Pindah, where was Ben Williamson, who had to be relieved, was at the apex of an isosceles triangle of which a line drawn between Fort Dufferin, where Whippett was, and Fort Nicholson, where I was, would have been the base."

"That conveys no idea to me," returned the widow, pettishly. "Can't you use plain English?"

"I mean to convey," said the Colonel desperately, "that Whippett and I were equidistant from Ben Williamson, and it was a toss up which of us made a dash for him."

"And why were you not the one to do it?" queried the widow.

"You know I never was a dashing fellow," answered the Colonel humbly.

"You don't mean to say you were afraid?" she said, after a little while.

The Colonel nodded his head. "I was afraid."

She waited yet awhile before delivering what she meant to be a taunt: "I cannot understand why you did not follow your father's profession."

"I had not enough brains for it," he said simply. "Besides, I am attached to my own trade—so attached that I do not know what will become of me after another year."

"What happens then?" she asked, without interest.

"I shall be retired," he told her. "The age clause fails heavily on a man like me, who has never had a chance to distinguish himself."

"I thought you had Whippett's chance," she cut at him.

For a moment he stared at her stupidly; then said without bitterness, but reprovingly as a father to a child: "I see you have not understood me. You have perhaps forgotten that your husband's nickname for me was 'The Duty Soldier.'"

"Yes," she retorted, without weighing her words, "and he defined it as one who is afraid of God, and Man, and for his Own Skin."

Her teeth closed on her tongue as she said the last word, for Colonel Jemmett arose and shook herself. "I see that my call has been an intrusion on you; I shall not repeat the indiscretion. Good-bye."

"Good-bye!" she repeated, mechanically, and touched the bell. She felt powerless to detain him, but looked wistfully at the door when it had closed behind him.

Ten days later she had a letter from him bearing the Southampton postmark. "I am leaving for the Tirah," he said, "to command a brigade. If I had done what you wished in the Black Mountains I should have risked the lives of five thousand men, women and children. I was afraid to do this. Perhaps in this new business I may be able to present the Duty Soldier in a better light—at least, in one which you can see."

"After all, he can be ironical," the widow said, and wondered if he could escape retirement. She thought she might write to him.

Colonel (local Major-General) Jemmett received the widow's letter the morning of the day his brigade was to attack the enemy's position. It was the first battle in which he found himself his own commander, and such a time is not the best for reading a woman's—particularly a beloved woman's letter. He was a duty soldier, and though the touch of it burned his fingers, he put it in his left breast pocket unopened.

It was good, he thought, to have her writing next his heart; but he almost reproached himself for thinking about it at all. Things were not going so well in this campaign that any man could afford consideration of his private affairs. One, by name Winter, he who commanded the brigade at the other side of the big hill yonder, by thinking of his chances of winning a C.B., had sacrificed the better part of a battery of ill-spared artillery. If Jemmett were to follow his example the welfare of a thriving district would be jeopardized. As it was, he would have to make head against a very superior force if Winter's disaster were to be retrieved. His second in command had observed to him that Winter's impudence was good, inasmuch as he, Jemmett, would be sure of a C.B. now if he could counteract the effects of it.

In reply, Jemmett did what he seldom did; he snubbed the second in command, who went away and laughed at him, and then damned an aide-de-camp up hill and down dale for doing the same.

The enemy had brought two of the four captured guns into action against Jemmett, and the second in command was for opening the fight in the orthodox way by knocking these off their carriages with a round or two; but Jemmett would not hear of it. "No, no," said he; "we must have these back intact. Tell Captain Maxwell to burst his shells behind and around them, so as to clear away the supporting infantry; but we must take our chance of a bit of a blasting from them until we get near enough to pot the gunners. They're firing very slowly, they're ranging badly, they're not setting the fuses properly, and they have only one limber's supply."

The second in command was a linesman, and when one of the hostile shells, the first which did happen to burst properly, carried off a bugler and six men, a growl escaped him about waste of life.

Jemmett, who saw with half an eye that things were going as he wished them, leaned from his saddle to pat his subordinate on the shoulder. "My friend," said he, "it may be inhumane, but I should not call it waste of life, though twenty more and myself were to go, if we win the day and get back those guns, while a man as good as you remains to take my place."

"I beg your pardon, General," said the second in command; "but I wish you'd get off your horse, for I'm not big enough to do your work, however pleased I should be to try."

And just then another fragment of shell—the last the enemy fired that day—plumped against Jemmett's knee and brought his charger down with a broken back. Jemmett fell heavily on his head.

"You know what to do," said Jemmett to the second in command, as he recovered an hour later from the stunning effect of his fall.

"It has been done," answered the second in command. "The Rifles have cleared the ridge, we've got the guns safe and sound, and the guides are chivying the beggars down the valley."

"That's All" declared the Colonel. "And how long have I to live?" he asked.

"Bless my soul! How should I know?" returned the other. "Twenty years, twenty-five, anything up to a hundred and fifty. Long enough to bury the brigade, anyhow."

"What's happened to me? I thought I felt my leg go."

"Yes, a chunk of it went. . . . I'm afraid you'll limp a bit, old chap."

"You mean it must come off?"

"No, it's not so bad as that—it only wants absolute rest—and there's the C.B., don't you know."

"I'm too old to care about that, but I suppose they'll retire me now."

"Make you a field marshal more likely," said the second in command.

Then Jemmett dictated a ten line account of the action to the second in command, and when the latter had departed to send it off, and to attend to his proper work, bethought himself of the widow's letter.

It was very long, for the widow, and it made Jemmett forget the limp on one side and the C.B. on the other. It ended with the words: "Give me a definition of a duty soldier to take the place of the stupid cynicism he taught me."

Jemmett put the letter into the envelope and the envelope back into his pocket, and, his heart full of pride, tried to think out the desired definition.

His cogitations were broken by the re-entrance of the second in command, just a trifle flurried. "That ass Winter has been at it again," he said. "He heliographs down that he's in the deuce of a mess and can you get him out of it."

"What does he want?" asked Jemmett, taken aback.

"He says he's surrounded, and can't cut a way through without a big loss."

Jemmett was a wee bit angry. "It's a shame," said he. "My men must be dog tired. I hardly know what to do."

"I know what I should do," snapped the second in command.

"What would you do?" the General enquired.

"Let him go to the devil his own way." "That's not business. We must do what we can to help him."

"If you send one man you must send the lot," said the second in command. "And you lose the fruits of your victory."

"Better that," returned Jemmett, "than suffer a defeat."

"Better for Winter, perhaps," growled the other, "but not for us."

Then Jemmett learned that mile's journey in a dhoolie would spell certain death, and he felt himself falling from the highest peak of happiness to the lowest depths of despair, for his was a commonplace mind, that did not feel heroism as an ecstasy, but all he said was "Sound the assembly."

"How many men shall I take with me?" asked the second in command.

"Every living one but myself," said Jemmett.

"Eh?" said the second in command; he thought his chief had forgotten the meaning of Afghan war.

Jemmett smiled. "It'll be all right," he said. "The doctor's given me a sleeping draught. Have you got a pencil and an envelope?"

When the second in command gave Jemmett his last handshake he carried away with him the envelope. It was addressed to the widow, and inside it was her own letter, with these words pencilled at the foot of it: "My dear child, a duty soldier is one who is afraid only of failing in his duty.—Grandpapa."—Pall Mall Magazine.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

"How did he lose his standing in the community?"

"By getting drunk and letting a train run over his legs."—Chicago Times-Herald.

SONG OF THE WHITE MEN.

(Rudyard Kipling's latest poem, published in the Bloemfontein Friend, April 9.)

Now, this is the cup the White Men drink
When they go to right a wrong,
And that is the cup of the Old World's hate—
Cruel and strained and strong.

We have drunk that cup—and a bitter, bitter cup—
And tossed the dregs away;
But well for the world when the White Men drink
To the dawn of the White Man's day.

Now, this is the road that the White Men tread
When they go to clean a land—
Iron under foot and levin overhead,
And the deep on either hand.

We have trod that road—and a wet and windy road—
Our chosen star for guide;
O, well for the world when the White Men tread
Its highways side by side.

Now, this is the faith that the White Men hold
When they build their homes afar;
"Freedom for ourselves and freedom for our sons,
And, failing freedom, War."

We have proved our faith—bear witness to our faith—
And ours has been the pain,
Dear souls, for the world, when the White Men join
To prove their faith again.

NOT WORK, BUT WORRY.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That wrinkles the smooth, fair face,
That blends gray hairs with the dusky,
And robs the form of its grace;
That dims the luster and sparkle
Of eyes that were once so bright,
But now are heavy and troubled,
With a weary, despondent life.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That drives all sleep away,
As we toss and turn and wonder
About the cares of the day.
Do we think of the hands' hard labor
Or the steps of the tired feet?
Ah! no, but we plan and ponder
How to make both ends meet.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That makes us sober and sad,
That makes us narrow and sordid,
When we should be cheery and glad,
There's a shadow before the sunlight,
And ever a cloud in the blue,
The scent of the roses is tainted,
The notes of the song are untrue.

It is not the work, but the worry,
That makes the world grow old,
That numbers the years of its children
Ere half their story is told;
That weakens their faith in heaven
And the wisdom of God's great plan.
Ah! 'tis not the work, but the worry,
That breaks the heart of man.
—Inez May Felt in Sommerville Journal.

THE ABSENT-MINDED MULE.

Mr. T. W. H. Crosland has written a smart parody of Kipling's famous poem under the title of "The Absent-Minded Mule." The following is a verse or two:

When you're walking out your Gloucesters and your Irish Fusiliers,
And you feel like slapping Kruger in the mouth,
Don't forget to keep an optic on a little chap with ears,
A gentleman in floor-boards, just come South;
He's an absent-minded beggar, and his style is pretty high—
Though, of course, we've got to take him as we find him—
He is here on active service, and he's been and done a guy,
And left a lot o' things behind him!
Old mule—bold mule—mule of the hairy tail—
Mule of spirit and swift hind-foot and flabby scornful lip—
Each of him doing his country's work (how when he happens to fail?)
Never go nap on any army mule, 'cause he'll skip! skip! skip!

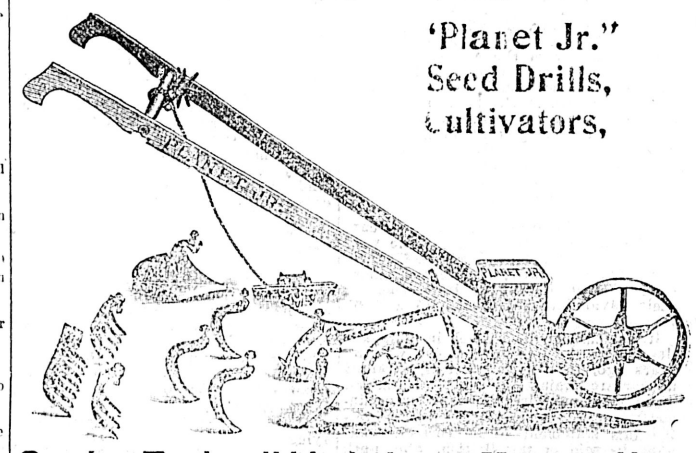
* * * *

He'd been trained to smell blank cartridge and wink the other eye,
He delighted in the music of the band,
But he'd never seen no boulders, and he didn't want to die,
And shot and shell were more than he could stand;
He's an absent-minded beggar, though he heard his country's call,
And his reg'ment didn't need to send to find him;
He chucked his job and bolted—and the job before us all
Is to get the men he's went and left behind him!
Rough job—tough job—job for Buller and Co.
Job for fifty thousand men (that's the bloomin' tip!)
Each of 'em doing his country's work, each of 'em having a go;
Each of 'em 'ware of the army mule what'll skip! skip! skip!



E. G. PRIOR & CO. LIMITED LIABILITY.

Offer the following seasonable goods



'Planet Jr." Seed Drills, Cultivators,

Garden Tools, all kinds, Lawn Mowers, Hose Hose Reels, Lawn Sprinklers Etc.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, FARM MACHINERY, VEHICLES, ETC.

Canadian Mounted Rifles

Colonel Evans and His Staff are Preparing for the Campaign.

Canadian Mounted Rifles,
Stanley Barracks,
Toronto, 6th February, 1900

Dear Sirs,

Will you please accept on behalf of my Officers and men my very sincere thanks for your generous gift of Abbey's Fruit Salt.

We all appreciate it very much.

Yours faithfully,

Tom Evans Lieut.

Comd'g 1st. C. M. R.

DR. J. ALTON HARRISS, of New York, the Medical Muscular Expert, specially recommends Abbey's Salt as the best foundation upon which to be build up the health preparatory to continuous physical effort.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is universally acknowledged to be the best anti-bilious aperient and digestive. It stimulates the functions of the body to healthy, natural activity, and is invaluable to all persons of sedative habits, or who are prevented from taking active exercise. Not only on shipboard, but also on land, its uses are numerous. It is pre-eminently the "Family Friend."

St. Alice Water

British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water

THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS

P. O. BOX 180. . . . TELEPHONE 435.

IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

CHARITY.

A beggar died last night; his soul
Went up to God and said:
"I come uncalled; forgive it Lord;
I died for want of bread."

Then answered him the Lord of Heaven
"Son, how can this be?
Are not My saints on earth? and they
Had surely succored thee."

"Thy saints, O Lord," the beggar said
"Live holy lives of prayer;
How should they know of such as we!
We perish unawares.

"They strive to save the wicked souls,
And fit them for the sky;
Meanwhile, not having bread to eat,
(Forgive!) our bodies die."

Then the Lord spake out of heaven
In wrath and angry pain:
"O man, for whom my Son hath died,
My son hath lived in vain!"
—Arthur Symons, in Woman'sWorld.

Statistics, to January 1, 1900, give the membership of labor union in the United States as 1,391,000, divided as follows:

A. F. of L.	1,604,000
K. of L.	200,000
Railway orders	112,000
Unions not affiliated	75,000
Total organized	1,391,000

To these figures may be added 400,000 gained since the report was issued, or in all about 1,800,000.

Putting the population of the United States at 75,000,000, and allowing one person in every three as eligible to belong to a trade union would leave 25,000,000. Of this number organized has enrolled only 2 in every 25. These figures at first sight may not startle anyone, but when the field from which the are drawn is looked over they will be found to be of some importance. In the first instance, the rural districts are entirely left out. Some day the agricultural workers may organize, as they have done in Great Britain; and if they do a tremendous factor will be introduced into the movement for better industrial conditions. Neither should the enormous army of women workers be overlooked. Included in the above figures are about 50,000 women, but they represent only a very small percentage of those eligible. And again, it will be noticed that in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants seldom do trades unions exist. Of course, mining centres and manufacturing towns are an exception, but even in these organization does not extend beyond one or two trades at the most. So that it will be seen that trade unions, at the present time, are confined to the larger cities. In some cities unionism includes a large majority of the manual workers, while in other perhaps not more than a third of such are enrolled in the ranks of organized labor. Should the workers continue to organize for the next five years as rapidly as they have in the past two, the power they will be able to weild will be sufficient to shape things pretty nearly as they want them.

It's surprising the sneaking regard Capital and Labor have for each other, even if there is no affection lost between them.

To a circular sent out from Toronto to the newspaper writers of the Eastern provinces asking their opinion on a proposal to organize reporters and editors in a Moulders' Union—moulders of public opinion, of course, infected some funny replies from a number of managing-editors. But the reporters—the makers of newspapers—appear to be of one opinion: "By all means let us organize." Here is the concluding paragraph of the A. R. Carman's reply (Montreal Star):

"And if we could get a 'strike order' obeyed we ought to win—not by rudely keeping others fellows from working but by inviting them in. As a matter of fact, we could not hope to keep all the neophyte candidates out. They are too numerous. There must be at least 29 people outside who know how to run a paper and are ready to demonstrate it to every newspaper chap who only knows that, by the grace of the proof-reader, he gets his stint into the paper every lawful day. So it would be our plan to peaceably make way for the Sheldons, lay and cleric; and, when the excitement was over the misnamed 'moulders' union' would 'go back to work with every point decided in its favor."

What's become of those two phrases: "The survival of the fittest" and "competition is the life of trade"? Quite a number of people used to pat themselves on the back with these egotistical cudgels. But somehow or other since the trusts took a hand in our industrial welfare the phrases have gone completely out of use.

The word "Workingman," for want of a better one, promises to become contracted in its application. According to the book a "workingman" is one who works, either as a skilled artificer or a laborer. Some times the word is made to apply only to a man who belongs to an organized body of workingmen. In this sense "trade-unionist" cannot always be applied, and a coined word, "laborite," does not meet with general favor. "Wage-earner" is sometimes used, but "workingman" appears to be more generally liked. Words, like fashions, are subject to change. For instance, a Canadian or Mexican has just as good a right to call himself an American as has a United Stateser, but usage has confined the meaning of "American" to a citizen of the United States. So may it become with "workingman"—one who labors and at the same time belongs to an organized body of workers.

"Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" he said to himself as he pursued his circinal course from Chinatown with his new suit under his arm.

In Canada and the United States 260 papers (mostly weeklies) are published solely in the interests of organized labor. Not least amongst them is the Vancouver Independent. One would judge it to be all that its name implies—independent; also, crisp, bright and above the average in tone. The editor, George Bartley, has been long identified with the labor movement on the Coast, and he, if anyone, should be able to make the Independent live a long time.

"Me no make him to grow," said the Chinaman to the housewife who complained of the smallness of the tomatoes he was trying to sell her.

HERE AND THERE.

At the last meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council the following resolutions were passed: "Be it resolved that this council request the Dominion government to appoint a special commission to inquire into the state of affairs regarding the extraordinary proportions of Asiatics to the white population, and the consequent injury to the very existence of the white man, also that a copy of this be forwarded to G. R. Maxwell, M.P."

Southern railway telegraphers are on strike. The average wages are less than $40, and hours of work 14 to 16.

D. J. Borum, of Denver, has been convicted and sentenced to a term in jail for the counterfeiting of trade union labels.

By shutting down its mills the American Wire and Steel Company threw out of employment 6,000 men. This great corporation clears $12,000,000 each year.

The Roche Harbor Lime Co., of Vancouver, has decided to replace its Jap workers with white labor.

There are thirty-four millionaires in the Carnegie-Frick steel trust.

The congressional investigation of the miners' troubles in Idaho and the military outrages at Wardner reveals the fact that more than two-thirds of the names attached to the petition alleged to have been signed by eight thousand persons in Idaho asking that troops be retained in the Coeur d'Alenes, and which was presented to the President, were either fictitious or forgeries.

Cigarmakers' annual report shows $292,507 on hand against $227,597 a year ago. In twenty years benefits amounting to $4,326,845 were paid.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company now controls the entire output of salt of the United States.

Labor unions in New York have commenced an agitation for three-cent fares on the street cars of that city.

A bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. John Burns and others for the establishment of a wage board to fix the rate of wages to be paid workers in particular trades.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

We met them on the common way;
They passed and gave no sign—
The heroes that had lost the day,
The failures, half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures, come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the wounds of combat, some
Are prone upon their shields.

To us, that still do battle here,
If we in aught prevail,
Grant, God, a triumph not too dear,
Or strength, like theirs, to fail.
—Elizabeth C. Cardozo, in May Century.

JAPS OBJECT TI JAPS.

The old-time Japanese are not satisfied at all with the great influx of their brethren into this province. They say they must suffer by them as well as the whites, because they are in duty bound to give them all the assistance in their power to help them. Already their places of abode are filled to overflowing. We are informed that the transportation companies are at the bottom of all this big rush of Japs to this province. If these companies cannot get up gold excitement for the whites, then they will try it on the browns, or the blacks, or any old color, creed or nationality, for the scramble for gold is a wide-world drawing card.—Vancouver Independent.

JAPS EMPLOYED ON C. P. R.

The man, who in Monday night's meeting, said the C.P.R. did not employ Japs, either deliberately mis-stated the facts or knew nothing about it. There are to-day more than two thousand Japs employed on the C.P.R. between Vancouver and Lagan. They are employed on extra gangs, fence gangs, steam shovel outfits, in rock work, and even in bridge crews. Contractors furnish the men, and receive one dollar per day for each man employed. The contractors pay the men seventy-five cents per day, and they are crowded like beasts into filthy boarding cars, frequently as many as fifty living in one car. Recently the health authorities in one city compelled the company to move the cars outside the corporation, as they were considered a menace to public health.—Rossland Industrial World.

WHY EIGHT HOURS?

Because—
Under the present long-hour day many are unemployed.
Labor-saving machinery has increased the producing capacity of workmen, who in justice, should be afforded more leisure.
The eight-hour day would increase the longevity of the workers.
It would give greater opportunity for social and educational development.
It would raise the standard of living upon which the business prosperity depends.
It would give men a chance to get acquainted with their families.
It would promote temperance by removing the desire for stimulants which comes from long hours of labor.
It would make better citizens by giving the citizen more time to understand his duties.
It would help the taxpayer by putitng the tramp to work.
It would promote an independent spirit, which is lacking in overworked people.
It would build up trade unions, and concentrated effort is the law of success in the militant world of industry.
It would open up the road to every desirable social reform.—Carpenter.

THAT LABOR REPORT.

The United States Labor Department has issued its annual cyclopedia of figures. It reports that 230,000 men lost 10,000,000 working days last year on account of strikes. The strikes won in one case out of five. In the last five years 60,000,000 working days have been lost and wages amounting to one hundred million dollars. These figures are significant in many respects. First, they indicate that the capitalists, receiving three-fourths or more of the wealth produced by labor, lost the greatest portion. Secondly, the workers really "lost" nothing, for they had nothing to lose, and it may be that they saved some energy and thus gained in longevity. Thirdly, the figures expose the injustice and infamy of an industrial system in which a few employers are enabled to lock up opportunities and debar 230,000 or more men from working when they choose. —Cleveland Citizen.

A JOB FOR ALL.

The present situation may be compared to that of a man who has fallen under a heavy dray laden with merchandise. You can call the dray "civilization" and the bales of merchandise "commercialism." Soon there comes along a set of men who see that there is a man under the dray, who, if he be not dead, probably wants to get out. They gather around and talk about the man and about how to get him out, and whether he ought to be let out. They decide that it might be a bad thing to let him out all at once. He would not be used to it, and he had better get used to it by getting a foot out first. So they talk about him, and they get a job talking about him. You can call these men legislators. Then there is another class of men, who do not pay much attention to the man, but they examine the bales and the dray, and they make tables of figures. They call these men scientists, and they get a job talking about the man. Then another class of men say the man would not be under the dray if his heart were not bad. And these men are called ministers, and they get a job talking about the man. So they have all got jobs, and the man is left under the dray.—Geo. D. Herron.

RIVALS HELEN KELLAR.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind, He Has Learned to Speak, Use the Typewriter, Model in Clay, Etc.

The pet of the New York Institute for Deaf and Dumb, the most interesting of all the inmates, and the one who gives the least trouble to the teachers, is a boy to whom the outside world is an absolute blank, says a special correspondent in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Deaf, dumb and blind, Orris Benson lives in a world of silence and darkness. Under ordinary conditions, left to himself, he would have gone through life a desolate soul wrapped in Cimmerian darkness, knowing nothing, thinking nothing, hoping nothing. It would be difficult to imagine a more pitiful fate. Fortunately, scientific methods and patient endeavor are capable of lifting even such an afflicted individual as one deaf, dumb and blind out of the slough of despond; indeed, so many advantages and resources have already been brought into his life that it is not much of an exaggeration of the facts to say that he is little incommoded by the lack of the three most valuable senses.

Orris Benson lost both sight and hearing when a child of 3, the direct cause of his affliction being spinal meningitis. In the fall of 1889 he was taken to the New York institution, and placed in the male kindergarten at the Mansion House. At the time of admission he had no remembrance of the general appearance of persons or things, but had a somewhat indistinct idea of black and white.

The first word he learned to spell by means of the manual alphabet was "key," the object having been previously shown to him. Then, little by little, step by step, he learned the names of other common objects. In the same slow, tedious may, he was later taught the elements of speech. The strain upon his brain was so great that at first he was not required to do much at any one time, but the task of learning gradually became less arduous, and in time he could understand easy conversation, and compose a few simple sentences. After being transferred to the main building, he was taught to converse by speech. He now generally makes use of this accomplishment when hearing persons with whom he is acquainted.

He shows great fondness for history. Accounts of the heroic exploits of the makers of the nation arouse him to such an extent that he has several times expressed regret that he cannot be a soldier. He also enjoys studying geography with the help of raised maps. After getting a clear idea of numbers he began the study of arithmetic, but as yet he is not far advanced in this branch.

At home he sometimes assists his father, who is a carpenter. Last summer he helped a friend during the haying season. In the trade school of the New York institution he learned to cane chairs, and in this and various other ways he manages to earn his spending money during the long summer vacation.

He is especially fond of wood carving, and he has made several exquisite pieces entirely without help. He also models in clay, and has made an accurate copy of General Grant's tomb on Riverside drive. The form of the building was explained to him and he modeled it with surprising faithfulness. At chair-caning Orris is particularly skillful, and works quickly and carefully.

Nothing pleases him better than to be questioned on some matter of interest that he has studied during the school session. He has thoughts of his own concerning current questions, and the teachers are glad to talk with him and watch the steady growth of his intellect. Orris is undoubtedly the most interesting as well as the most talented deaf, dumb and blind boy in the country, and, according to the testimony of his teachers, he is the happiest boy in the institution.

THE KING OF BANDITS.

The death of Bellacoscia ought to revive some lively tales of the Corsican banditti. Bellacoscia was by so far the greatest of Corsican bandits that he divided with Napoleon the affections of all true Corsicans. If one can imagine the famous English outlaw Robin Hood crossed with what Mr. Dooley calls "one of Kentucky's rapid-firin' citizens," one can get a good idea of the great Corsican's methods and influence. Bellacoscia took to the macchi in '48, because the mayor of his town declined to furnish a false certificate exempting him from military service. The Mayor paid the usual penalty, and Bellacoscia sought retirement in one of the caves of Monto d'Oro. There he accumulated a collection of vendettas, which kept him occupied throughout life. The gendarmes were constantly on his track, and every sort of device employed to take him or starve him out. Some thirty of his nearest relatives were once arrested on the charge of complicity; it was known that they were supplying him regularly with food. But it was no good; the next of kin took up the pious task, Bellacoscia fared as well as ever, and at the end of three months there was nothing for it but to let the thirty out of prison again.—Harper's Weekly.

An Irish officer, addressing his men, who had just returned from a somewhat fruitless expedition, said: "You were no doubt disappointed because this campaign gave you no opportunity to fight; but if there had been any fighting there would have been many absent faces here to-day!"—Tit-Bits.

A newly appointed French Mayor inaugurated his regime by a notice to the following effect:

"On the feast of our patron saint the fire brigade will be reviewed in the afternoon if it rains in the morning and in the morning if it rains in the afternoon."—Tit-Bits.

Small Willie, after eating two pieces of pie at dinner, asked for a third. "Why, Willie," said his father, "you must not eat so much, or people will call you a pig. You know what a pig is, don't you?" "Yes, sir," replied the precocious youngster, "A pig is a hog's little boy."—What-to-Eat.

"Who is that man who is eternally talking to you about the brevity of human life? Is it the minister?"

"Minister! That's an insurance agent."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nervous Debility

may be caused by over-work, worry, mental strain, or excesses of almost any nature. Very frequently it is one of the distressing after effects of la grippe. But whatever the cause a debilitated, nervous system means that the nerves lack nutrition. Feed the tired and jaded nerves and life will renew its joys for you.

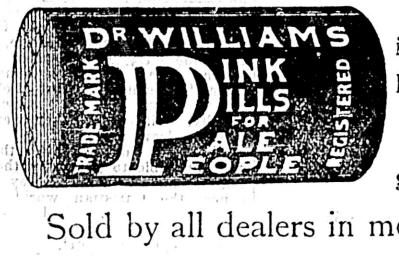


Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the best nerve food and most valuable tonic known to science. Merit, and merit alone, has given these pills a larger sale than any other medicine in the world. Through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills hundreds of thousands of tired, and jaded, despondent men and women have been made bright, active, work-loving people. But you must get the genuine—imitations are always a source of disappointment, and a waste of money.

WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows:—"During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired and nervous all the time, had no appetite and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work will knew what this means. Those who are not well will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Life Here and Life Hereafter

Science and Religion Agree That the Final Step Leads to a Fuller Life.

After all, when it comes to death, who of us is quite capable of seeing life whole. Some of our statistical writers have recently been handling that "eternal mystery" in a way to demolish all the unities of life and put us back to some dark age conception of being, where some stern Rhadamanthan chops off our heads, without law, purpose, or ceremony and leaves us—what remains of us—to go our darkling way with only the hope wrapped up in the eternity of force to encourage us that it shall not be a short cut to annihilation.

"And Enoch was not, for God took him." Measure the distance if you can between that conception of death and immortality and the former one. Or, if Enoch, with his mystic walk into paradise is too much for you, apply even Stevenson's faith in the "ultimate decency of things" to the problem of life and see if an event that comes about in the ordinary process of nature and is universal in its application, should be held a calamity, a dark untried "sentence" against the children of men. Long ago Schiller declared "what is so universal as death must be a benefit," but far beyond that greater ones than Schiller has shown us that it is a law of love. Over the gate of hell, Dante places this inscription:

Justice, the founder of my fabric moods,
To rear me one the task of power divine,
Supremest wisdom, and primeval love.

And when, through disobedience, man "let sin into the world and all our woes" it was a pitying angel who turned him back from the tree of life, "lest he eat and live forever" in his sorrows. Puzzle out the mystery as you will. Count that a stupendous scheme to create a race of beings greater than the angels, in the greatness of conscience, goodness and power of choice, had gone wrong, and found the creature unequal to it, or claim that from some sleeping seed through evolutionary law life's chain had reached the human creature not yet established in self-sustaining glory and perfection. In any case the need of change and betterment was there and through whatever gates of death or hell the Lord of life led on the process it were better, aye kindlier, than to leave it in its sorry imperfections.

In one of Dickens' under tales he pictures an old woman, withered and infirm, sitting by the grave of her lover and crooning the tale of her love to a fair young child, who finds her there. The child eyes her curiously, unable to connect the sweet romance of love with such a face and form, and then she asks timidly if her lover was an old man. At that the woman draws from her bosom a worn locket and turns to the child the picture of a young Apollo, radiant in all the first glow of youth, and facing him a maiden of some eighteen summers, fresh, blooming and as fair as an artist's dream. "There we are, dear," she says softly; "would you take that smiling girl for the old woman at your side." And when the tell-tale eyes of childhood answer her in horror, she murmurs bitterly, "No, no, there is not a trace of the girl he loved left in me. If he saw me at the grave he would never know me. And he is young as ever." Oh, it is life that changes us past love and knowledge—not death, not death!

It is a grewsome tale, but it points a deep truth and that is that a life holds the seeds of deformity and decay within it is a fearful thing, and death is the only justice of the gods to creatures of such estate. To leave man to any life of weakness and decay, any imperfect phase or crisis, would be the thing for which he might well arraign his Maker, not for letting him out of it by procedure that his higher wisdom found necessary. That death is such a process—the final step in that road that leads to fuller life is so clearly the teaching of both science and religion—to any one who will not confront that second or moral death of the Bible with the physical change which Christ plainly said was not death but sleeping—that one marvels to find any intelligent person, to say nothing of scholars and thinkers, treating it otherwise. That man has made it the extremest penalty for crime, as recently noticed, is nothing to the point—unless to emphasize his bungling conceptions of it, and the wide difference between the ends and the ways of human law and the Divine. When man comes to understand the remedial and developing ends of nature's methods, perhaps he will handle this death penalty a little differently. At any rate, he has not arrived at such judicious action in the case as to make his use of it a criterion for judging the Almighty's. Besides, if he had any decent human principle in the matter, it should not be to punish, but to protect that he resorts to such extremity, and this can by no means be applied to the natural law which, if uninterfered with, would claim but the ripest and the best from human harvests. "He giveth his beloved sleep." How much is there in the nature of a criminal sentence in that soft whisper. The truth is that, by every discernible law of life, death is so logically an event or link in the eternal chain of being that no theology could stand that regarded it from any other standpoint, and, thus it has grown with the old superstitions that surrounded it with the terrors of judgment and wrath and fiery sentence. That it but leads on, in orderly connection, to the life beyond, is the only rational view to take of it, and it has been well said that "had not Divine interference designed to raise the dead, nature herself is in the act to do it." After what manner they are raised up and with what body they come is another question with which perhaps the individual himself has more to do than all the death angels that were ever invented. It is enough that these angels should be recognized at last as but servants to help man on to the best that is within him to bestow that may be, and the life he has prepared for himself. And thus it is that all the better thought of to-day has come to regard them. Death "comes to set thee free, O, greet him cheerily," is the tone of the modern poet, and art gives us now for death's heads and ghastly reapers, angels of strength and tenderness bearing, as in Elihu Vedder's picture, the fainting soul over the surging river

"I tell thee his face is fair," sings Paul Hamilton Hayne, in his dying song,

As the morn-bows amber sings,
And the gleam in his unbound hair
Like the flash of a thousand springs.

All that life failed in, all that love denied, all that sorrow silenced or the grave hid, he promises to restore in full and fadeless glory.

To be worthy of death is about the only legitimate concern, then, that man can have in connection with it, and so great is death that the utmost greatness of his soul can not more than fit him to face it worthily. And here again nature comes in with her disciplinary work, and, in her last wrestle with man, compels him to be great.

So when the angel of the darker drink
Himself shall find you by the river's brink
And offering his cup invite your soul
Forth to your lips to quaff—you shall not shrink.

That is nature's lesson, and somehow the timidest of her children learn it. But to find out where the secret of good, of joy resides in it, as in life, and, with Stevenson, give it "a voice far beyond singing," belongs only to those who know Stevenson's faith and "are sure that God in the long run means kindness by them."

Small kindness would it be to leave man with all his deep dreams unrealized in the pit of the grave, or swept by elemental changes into plant or clod. 'Tis the life of that dream-part of him that the thinking soul demands, and the gentle Jean Paul Richter breathed one of the fairest hopes ever voiced above our poor mortality when he said: "We shall find when we die that we have not lost our dreams, but that we have only lost our sleep."

IRENE A. SAFFORD.

The North Pole In Motion

Scientists Claim That the Movement of Latitude is at Least Forty Feet Annually.

Discovery May Have an Important Bearing on the Earth's Boundary Line.

It is now demonstrated that the north pole has never been in the exact position assigned to it by geographers, and is in constant motion on the earth's surface. One of the most startling announcements of recent times is the report that the latitudes on the earth are undergoing slow changes, the positions of the north and south poles are moving, and in consequence the equator is shifting and the earth's axis of rotation is gyrating like a spinning top. The news comes as a result of years of scientific study which is still in progress at Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, Lick Observatory, the University of Cincinnati, and which is also being conducted by the Geodetic Association.

Prof. S. C. Chandler, of New Haven, Conn., is the man to whom the credit is due for having demonstrated not only that the poles are in motion, but for determining after a long series of mathematical calculations the direction of the movement and the law by which it could be approximately predicted. For his wonderful study of all available observations Prof. Chandler was awarded the gold medal by the Royal Astronomical Society. He says: "We can now with certainty compute in advance tables of the variations of latitude."

The Columbia University observatory has been engaged in important confirmatory observations, which were completed Tuesday, May 1, 1900. The work has been extending over a series of six and one-half years. The observers were Profs. Rees, Jacoby and Dr. H. S. Davis, of New York City. The zenith telescope used throughout this work was made upon 6518 pairs of stars, and the observed epochs correspond to the computed time very closely.

Mr. R. H. Tucker, of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, has made a provisional determination of the amount of latitude change at the location of the observatory, and fixes it at the one-tenth of a second of latitude yearly.

The International Geodetic Association is undertaking a systematic study and accurate determination of the movements of the poles at six specially selected observatories strung along the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude around the world. Important results may be expected from their hearty co-operation in the investigation.

Prof. Charles Doolittle, of the Flower Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, as the result of his most careful research in this direction concludes that at Philadelphia the movement of latitude amounts to at least 40 feet annually. The strange aspect of the matter, however, is that it is varying in rate of movement, due to causes which have not been yet discovered. Furthermore, the motion may increase its speed at any time.

The consequences of this discovery are far reaching. The sea level is changing, and even the motion of the moon is affected by the displacement of the earth's axis and the resulting uneven rotation. The longitude and latitude of all points are fluctuating, and this method of fixing positions on the earth's surface may have to be superseded or much modified. The instability of the pole, and the shifting of latitudes will disconcert the geodetic surveyors, raise legal complications and controversies over deeds and descriptions of land, and may upset state and national boundaries to some extent, and require many adjustments not now foreseen. The northern boundaries of the states of the Union are given in terms of latitude, and the discovered vacillation of latitudes will unsettle the exact boundaries and virtually alter their legally established positions. This will throw into confusion nearly 9,000 miles of state boundaries.

Congress may be obliged to take action regarding the boundary between the United States and Canada, for, assuming the maximum annual movement to be 40 feet a year, a strip of land on the northern boundary of the United States between these two countries, containing many thousands of acres, may become disputed territory. The boundary between British America and Alaska will also be affected. The exact boundaries will have to be redetermined and fixed by natural landmarks, as latitude and longitude are no longer accurate methods of boundary definition.

Determination of longitude will certainly be exceedingly awkward to make, inasmuch as the basis of the world's longitude, the meridian of Greenwich, is not spared the uncertainty, as its position is oscillating around the observatory at Greenwich, England, which is by definition the zero longitude of the world. But the odd circumstance is that points on the earth's surface may at times be east and at other times west of the town of Greenwich.

Another difficulty which has arisen is that astronomers must revise their tables, as the inaccuracies thus discovered permeate all previous catalogues of stars, nebulae and constellations. Furthermore, the variations of the axis of the earth's rotation unquestionably affects the moon's motion, introducing irregularities which must not be lost sight of in accurate determinations.

Another consequence is the change in the sea level, due to the same causes as the polar instability. Following an ingenious suggestion of Prof. Newcomb, of Washington, that changes would be found in the height of the mean sea level due to these causes, Dr. A. S. Christie, of the tidal division of the coast survey, examined the records of this department for thirty-five years back, and a steady change in the mean sea level was discovered, such as would be expected if the variations of latitude actually took place. Notwithstanding the natural distrust of measurements as fine as this, the harmony between tidal and astronomical observations can hardly be due to chance. This change in sea level affects the entire coast line of the world, and while amounting to but a couple of inches in a decade, is still sufficient to be taken account of for accurate computations.

As to the cause of the motions of the earth's axis, the aberration of the poles, and consequent variation in latitude, the discussion is now open and will certainly awaken much controversy in the near future. Scientific men are already busy proposing theories. Dr. N. Herz suggests a rather improbable electrical explanation involving the opacity of the earth to the electrical rays from the sun. Certain perturbations, others say, are also caused by the varying attraction of the moon due to the earth's uneven rotation. Rainfall and spring freshets from melting snows might add to the general effect, while Prof. Newcomb, of Washington, calls attention to the discovered changes in sea level mentioned above, as a coincident phenomenon. Periodic high tides, ocean currents and the movements of the atmosphere unquestionably play important parts in complicating the movement.

Another and very interesting theory comes from Prof. Vito Volterra, the famous Italian mathematician, who is able to account for the observed motions by assuming permanent currents in the molten interior of the earth.

Special attention has been drawn to the still more positive factor in the phenomenon, namely, the unequal distribution of land in the northern hemisphere, as well as its uneven massing around the earth from east to west.

Prof. Newcomb hints at a possible combination of all these causes operating to produce the observed fluctuations. If this is a fact, it might easily happen that they might at some future time all operate in conjunction in the same direction and produce a great increase in the velocity of motion of the poles which could not at present be predicted, but which would seriously affect geographical positions and boundaries determined in terms of latitude and longitude.

Prof. Chandler's results showed a great need for a more widely extended series of observations, planned especially for this purpose. In twenty-nine series of observations made at eighteen different stations Prof. Chandler has tested his theory thoroughly at three different longitudes—that of Kasas, that of Berlin, and that of Bethelhem, Pa.—and in each case the results have been confirmed.

Perhaps the most rigid test of his conclusions was his willingness to rest his theory upon the accuracy of his prediction of the movement of the pole through seven years. Already, the correspondence is found to be remarkable—and in spite of the slight discrepancies not yet accounted for—the observations confirm the predictions so remarkably as to "cut the ground from under the feet of those who wish to put aside the variation of latitude as empirical or not proven." The evidence for its existence and for the general truth of the law formulated by Prof. Chandler is already overwhelming, and new observations only add to it.

The International Geodetic Association has prepared an elaborate scheme for the systematic observation of these variations of latitude. The same general form of zenith instrument will be used in all the observatories. Although three stations could have determined the polar motions with considerable accuracy, yet for the sake of greater precision six stations have been selected.—From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AN OSAGE NIOBE.

A Beautiful Indian Legend Which Accounts for the Origin of the Salt Springs in the Indian Territory.

Years ago when the Indian Territory was a wild, uncultivated land, the Osages wandered over its plains and hills, claimed it as their own, and no man disputed their right. At that time a portion of Georgia belonged to the Cherokees, and was known as the Cherokee Nation. But the white man had become covetous of the soil, and Congress agreed to remove the unhappy Indian from the state. Thus, forced by oppression and necessity, they sought an independent and separate existence in the wilds of the West. Leaving their beloved and familiar haunts behind them they wended their way to that part of the country west of the Mississippi now known as the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. About twenty years previous to this final emigration, which occurred in 1837, a portion of the tribe voluntarily emigrated to the Indian Territory. Hoping to find it uninhabited, they were surprised and disappointed to find themselves among the wild and warlike Osages. These wild Indians did not like the intrusion of a superior and more civilized race, and immediately began hostilities.

The Old World at that time was the scene of innumerable civil and political wars. Napoleon had been overthrown, the French monarchy re-established and many of his followers were compelled to seek safety and protection on the shores of the New World. Among these adventurers was a young Frenchman of the name of Claremont, who, having taken refuge in flight from his native country, landed in New Orleans, then composed principally of French descendants. Still influenced by the spirit of adventure, he sailed up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas river, where he landed, and so continuing his explorations, he found himself in that portion of the country now known as the Cherokee Nation, which was then occupied, as has been said, by the Osages. With the ease and versatility characteristic of his nationality, he at once adapted himself to their aboriginal habits and customs, and so won their confidence and admiration by his courage and military bearing that he soon become one of the leaders of the tribe, and finally its chief. By this time the Cherokees were emigrating from the old nation by scores and hundreds and encroaching with vigor upon the supposed possessions of the Osages. The Cherokees wished to be at peace, and overlooking the first attacks of their would-be enemies, their chiefs and principal warriors visited the Osage villages and proposed a treaty of amity, which was concluded, the tomahawk was buried, the calumet of peace was smoked, and tokens of fidelity were exchanged. The Cherokees, well pleased with the attainment of their object, took up their march to their own homes, but while on their way hither a party who had been sent out to kill game for food to supply them with provisions for the journey were way laid and murdered by the Osages, a number of whom had followed them thus far.

After this violation of the treaty the Cherokees took up arms against their treacherous neighbors; their warriors, amounting to some 250, met the Osages, numbering some 2,000 warriors. On the very first fire scores of the Osages were slain. Very soon after this victory a man by the name of Tak-ah-to-kuh emigrated from the old nation. This man was descended from the ancient priesthood. He had been a chief and a brave warrior. He was immediately regarded as the highest authority by the Cherokees. Having been told the situation, he approved of their open declaration of war. The Cherokees, though greatly outnumbered by the Osages, were uniformly victorious. In the western part of the Cherokee Nation a dreadful and final battle took place, in which Claremont, the chief, was slain, with scores of his followers. The remainder took refuge in an inglorious flight. The signs of this battle are yet to be seen in the hecatombs of the fallen braves known as the Claremore mounds. These mounds are a short distance from the thriving town of Claremore, which name is a corruption of "Claremont," the name of the adopted Osage chief, for whom they were both called. On one of these mounds this famous Osage chief was buried with all of his possessions, but his remains were afterwards exhumed, and every bone and personal belonging was carried away by the Osages, thereby proving their affection and appreciation of him. These mounds are easily seen from the passing train, and are landmarks of interest and curiosity, and to this day people in quest of curios, by diligent search, may find buried relics of the Osages. Many of the adjacent farms are Osage graveyards, where human skulls and personal belonging are yet turned up by the plow. Thus disappeared from the land of the Cherokees the last of the Osages, taking up their abode in that portion of the country purchased by them from the United States government.

This battle has furnished the subject of a very pretty Indian legend, accounting for the origin of the Salt Springs near the Cherokee Orphan Asylum. In a valley between the hills of Saline district, on the shore of Grand river, in the centre of what appears to be an arid waste, where neither sprig of grass nor green shrub is to be seen, so impregnated is the soil with saline matter, boiling up to the height of several feet are a number of salt springs, which are not only objects of curiosity, but of usefulness as well, for years ago they furnished the entire supply of salt consumed by the Cherokees in that part of the country. To the present day the old iron kettles, portions of the engine and pipes and other implements used in the manufacture of salt may be seen, now spoken of as the ancient salt works of the Cherokees. Beneficent nature, who never does anything by halves, has not belied her reputation in this instance. A few yards opposite the boiling salt springs may be seen a number of other springs, at whose fresh and sparkling water the Osage maidens had often quenched their thirst.

Years ago, so the story runs, near the present site of this natural wonder, dwelt an Osage maiden, Talisha, a daughter of one of the chiefs, whose ponies, trinkets and gorgeous blankets were the envy and admiration of every other young squaw of the tribe, and whose hand was sought in marriage by many a stalwart Osage brave; but Talisha, after the manner of all maidens since the days of Eden, had smiles and glances for only one Adam, a brave and youthful warrior in Claremont's army at the battle of the mounds. During this battle runners were sent as newsbearers between the Osage village and the scene of the batte, some twenty-five miles distant. As the news of the battle fluctuated from victory to defeat, the hopes of the young girl rose and fell; she neither ate nor slept during its progress, but kept a constant vigil awaiting the arrival of the messenger, whose coming held such fatal interest for her, for all too soon the tortures of uncertainty were replaced by her melancholy cries to the Great Spirit to sustain her in her grief, for the dreaded news had reached her that the battle was over, and her lover was slain. At the foot of a gigantic oak she threw herself prostrate upon the bosom of mother earth and gave herself wholly to her despair. Like the Grecian Niobe of old, she wept and wept without ceasing till the Great Spirit in pity transformed her into the artesian-like springs, whose salty waters shall forever perpetuate her tears.

—Mabel Washbourne Anderson.

IKE WALTON'S PRAYER.

I crave, dear Lord,
No bounteous hoard
Of gold and gear,
Nor jewels fine,
Nor lands, nor kine,
Nor treasure heaps of anything—
Let but a little hut be mine
Where at the hearthstone I may hear
The cricket sing,
And have the shrine
Of one glad woman's eyes to make,
For my poor sake,
Our simple home a place divine;
Just the wee cot—the cricket's chirr—
Love, and the smiling face of her.

I pray not for
Great riches, nor
For vast estates, and castle halls—
Give me to hear the bare footfalls
Of children o'er
An oaken floor,
New rinsed with sunshine, or bespread
With but the tiny coverlet
And pillow for the baby's head;
And pray Thou, may
The door stand open, and the day
Send ever in a gentle breeze
With fragrance from the locust trees,
And drowsy moan of doves and blur
Of robin chirps and drone of bees,
With afterhushes of the stir
Of intermingling sounds and then
The good wife and the smile of her
Filling the silence once again—
The cricket's call
And the wee cot,
Dear Lord of all,
Deny me not!

I pray not that
Men tremble at
My power of place
And lordly sway—
I only pray for simple grace
To look my neighbor in the face
Full honestly from day to day—
Yield me his horny palm to hold
And I'll not pray
For gold—
The tanned face, garlanded with mirth,
It hath the kingliest smile on earth—
The swart brow, diamonded with sweat,
Hath never need of coronet,
And so I reach,
Dear Lord, to thee,
And do beseech
Thou givest me
The wee cot, and the cricket's chirr,
Love, and the glad, sweet face of her.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE ONLY DRAWBACK.

"I got thirteen sons, all ol' enough ter vote," said the colored philosopher. "Now, ef I only wuz a white man I'd whirl in an run for office."—Atlanta Constitution.

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The Confession Of Faith.

The True and Lawful History of This Remarkable Religious Document.

Aimed at Clearing the Church From False Aspersions and Interpretations.

The Westminster Confession of Faith is one of the most remarkable of religious documents both in the manner of its formulation and in the influence it has had in controlling the lives of a great number of people. And even as remarkable as the Confession of Faith itself was the body of men which composed it.

This assembly convened in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, England, July 1, 1643, having been summoned by the two houses of parliament. It continued sitting for more than five years and a half, during which time it held 1163 sessions. The formulation of the Confession of Faith was only a part of its work. The assembly also revised a portion of the 39 articles, prepared the greater and shorter catechisms, a directory for worship, and a form of church government.

At this time the Calvanistic creed was supreme among the Protestants. The execution of Laud, the imprisonment of the ten bishops in the Tower of London, and other oppressive acts had caused a revolt against the Episcopal Church and had delivered into the hands of the Presbyterians ecclesiastical and temporal rule. The Long Parliament, in September, 1642, abolished episcopacy as the state religion, and in June, 1643, summoned "an assembly of good and learned divines" to advise what form of Puritanism should be its successor. That this was to be Presbyterianism was the one object of the Presbyterian majority.

The ordinance by which this body was summoned was entitled: "An ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament for calling an assembly of learned and godly divines and others, to be consulted with by the parliament for settling the government and liturgy of the Church of England and for vindicating and clearing of the doctrines of the church from false aspersions and interpretations."

This assembly was composed of 121 divines and 30 lay members, ten of whom were Lords and 20 members of the House of Commons. The greater part of this body were Presbyterians, so, of course, they controlled it, not, however, without many severe struggles.

Among those summoned were several Erasmians, Independents and Episcopalians, but few of the latter attended, as Charles I. had declared against the convocation. Later the Episcopal clergy entirely deserted the assembly.

This body had no power beyond suggesting; it was only a grand council to parliament on religious matters and was confined in its discussions to such matters as parliament laid before it. It has been the recipient of much abuse, especially from the bitter advocates of episcopacy of the time. Cromwell himself called them "persecutors." But Richard Baxter, who knew many of the members personally, writes that "they were men of eminent learning, godliness, ministerial abilities and fidelity. . . . that, as far as I am able to judge by the information of history, and by any other evidence, the Christian world, since the days of the apostles, had never a synod of more excellent divines than this synod and the synod of 'Dort.'"

Of the 151 members 69 appeared the first day and the average attendance during the five years and more of its existence was but a trifle larger. The first work which the assembly was asked to undertake by parliament was to consider what could be submitted for the 39 articles. But while they were still engaged upon the sixteenth article parliament gave orders for them "to take in hand the discipline and liturgy of the church." The revision of the 39 articles was never completed, but that which had been done became permanent through action of parliament.

In compliance with this order the assembly prepared several ordinances, which generally had this form: "To the Right Honorable the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament: The humble advice of the assembly of divines, now sitting by ordinance of parliament at Westminster, concerning church government," or concerning whatever particular matter was just then under consideration. There were long battles over the identity of the pastor and the doctor, over the ruling eldership and over the question of ordination. When parliament ordered them in June, 1644, to lay aside all other business and devote themselves to the Confession of Faith and catechism, the work of outlining the government of the church had not yet been entirely completed.

The "Directory for Worship," prepared under orders from parliament, was completed in December, 1644, after eight months' labor, passed the House of Commons a few days later, and was ordered printed under the title, "A Directory for the Publique Worship of God Throughout the Three Kingdomes of England, Scotland and Ireland, Together with an Ordinance of Parliament for the Taking Away of the Book of Common Prayer, and for Establishing and Observing of This Present Directory Throughout the Kingdom of England and the Dominion of Wales."

The work of greatest interest to us in the light of recent events in which Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Dr. W. C. Gray, Dr. Herrick Johnson and other prominent Presbyterians have figured is the Confession of Faith. This was prepared in rough form by a special committee and was then divided into three parts and each part given to one of the three committees of the assembly. These committees reported on a subject as soon as it had been worked into what they considered a permanent form. But the preparation of the confession progressed slowly, and several orders were received from the House of Commons to hasten the work. The confession was completed November 26 and was sent to both houses of parliament a few days later. It was not finally adopted until June 20, 1648. It was then printed under the title: "Articles of Christian Religion. Approved and Passed by both Houses of Parliament After Advice had with the Assembly of Divines, by Authority of Parliament, Sitting at Westminster."

The articles in the Westminster Confession of Faith profess to be based upon the Bible, but as first presented to parliament in 1646 they were without scriptural proofs. Later a committee was appointed which selected texts to substantiate the statements made in the articles. These were included when the Confession of Faith was adopted by parliament.

The substance of this confession was reduced to the form of catechisms by the assembly at the order of the parliament, a larger one for ministers to lecture from in the pulpit, and a smaller one containing an accurate summary of the doctrines for the instruction of children. After these had been completed in 1648, there was nothing left for the assembly to do, and parliament would have acted wisely had it dissolved the assembly. This was not done, however, and the body of divines gradually melted away and sank into comparative insignificance. After the completion of its work it did little more than examine candidates for the ministry and discuss the divine right of presbytery, which had been one of the chief subjects for contention in its more active days.

How well this assembly did its works is shown by the Confession of Faith and the catechisms. However, in one object, the main object, it failed. "The native aim of the assembly was to establish the Presbyterian form of church government," says Hetherington's "History of the Westminister Assembly." "And yet the Presbyterian form was never established, and within 12 years after the dissolution of the assembly it was suppressed and proscribed throughout England."

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A Column of Witty and Funny Items Culled from Exchanges.

Customer—Is there any difference between this year's styles of saddle and those of last year?

Bicycle Dealer—Oh, yes: Last year there were thirty-seven styles. This year I think there are only thirty-three.—Chicago Tribune.

"Well," exclaimed the man who had been standing on a trunk and looking over the heads of the crowd, "the Admiral's all right!"

"So?"

"Yes. He shakes hands at exactly the altitude I do."—Chicago Tribune.

"Didn't you find the tipping nuisance particularly exasperating?" some one asked Uncle Jerry, who had just returned from his first visit to a fashionable watering place.

"The tipping nuisance?" he said. "Oh, yes, there was always some idiot who wanted to rock the boat."—Chicago Tribune.

Fair young American (at Paris Exposition, introducing acquaintance)—Auat Ann, my friend, Mrs. Hermann.

Elderly Aunt (cordially shaking hands)—Dear me! There's a pair of us. I miss mine, too. Can't find him anywhere. 'Mandy, what did you say the lady's name was?—Chicago Tribune.

"What color will you have your house painted this spring?"

"I don't dare to mention colors at home just now. It appears that my wife's hat doesn't harmonize with her suit, and both of them are a shade darker than her new hosiery."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Friend—Pretty sterile land for pasturage?

The Friend—Wal, Mandy thinks that's the way to git sterilized milk.—Kansas City Independent.

As the man with the long hair passed one of the party remarked: "I saw him draw a gun yesterday."

"Is it possible?" was the reply. "Why he doesn't look like a desperate character."

"He isn't," answered the man who was giving the information. "He's an artist."—Chicago Post.

"No woman," he said in his superior masculine way, "can sharpen a lead pencil."

"Well," she said, "do you know where the blame lies?"

"No. Where?"

"With the pencil, of course. Woman was invented first, wasn't she?"—Chicago Post.

"You say they are excellent neighbors?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's somewhat definite. Do you mean that they never borrow or that they are willing to lend?"—Chicago Post.

Mamma was serving jam-pudding.

"Johnny, will you take a little pudding?"

Johnny—Yes; will you give me the ends, please?

Mamma—But why do you wish to have the ends, Johnny?

Johnny—Why, when I was in the kitchen I heard Ellen say to cook, "Put a good lot of jam in the ends, cook, because you know the ends are always left for us."—Tit-Bits.

An old sea captain who had navigated his ship many times round the world persisted in maintaining that our globe is not a globe at all, but a flat surface. No arguments, derisive or painstakingly educational, could alter his opinion one jot. Someone said to him once:

"But if the earth is as you say, Captain, there must be an edge to it. How is it that no one has ever tumbled over the edge?"

"Why, of course they have," he answered, triumphantly; "that's where the ships go that are reported 'missing.'"—Tit-Bits.

Examiner—Now, children, who can tell me what an epidemic is? What! None of you? Let me prompt your memory. It is something that spreads. And now—ah, I see one of you knows. What is it, my little friend?

"Jam, sir."—Tit-Bits.

"Clarice will never rise as an actress."

"Why?"

"She doesn't know how to get herself up."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"So you are letting your boy take organ lessons?"

"Yes; he's learning to be an eye and ear specialist."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Your hired girl, I hear, has taken her departure?"

"Yes; but nearly everything else she took was ours."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Your wife's face, Jack, looks to me like a miniature."

"M'm, yes; I've seen it, too, when it looked like a miniature—cyclone."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"There seems," remarked the romantic young man, as he looked moonward, "to be a mysterious spell in the atmosphere."

"There is," answered the young woman, who is a teacher in the public schools. "I have been correcting examination papers all day."—Washington Star.

City Cousin—I see the farm house next to this is closed. Why is that?

Rural Relative—Mrs. Hayfork, who lives there, has gone to the seaside for the summer. She says it's cheaper than stayin' on the farm an' feedin' city relatives.—What-to-Eat.

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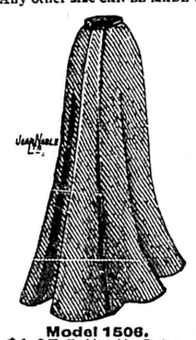
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